

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857.

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Review of the Week.

NEVER did Government more easily and successfully carry out the policy of doing what it likes, subject to the easy condition of doing what it must, than that of which Lord PALMERSTON is the head. It takes up, lays down, almost as a matter of taste.

Comparatively early in the present session, Lord PALMERSTON was extremely hot on the subject of the Jews. He brought in his Oaths Bill, and it was carried through the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority. The Lords chose to reject it, simply because they chose; and the Commons spontaneously offered to stand by the Government if it pleased to carry on the contest. This appeared in a great variety of ways. The meeting of members in Palace-yard formed the nucleus of an active party. The declaration of Sir JAMES GRAHAM showed that the Minister would have an important accession from the lax part of his supporters. Mr. DILLWYN was ready with his resolution, Lord JOHN RUSSELL was prepared with his bill, and now another ingenious gentleman has discovered an entirely new course. There is a statute, passed in the reign of WILLIAM IV., which authorizes the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 'all bodies politic and corporate,' and 'all other bodies' having by law or usage the power of administering oaths, to substitute a declaration for an oath; and the question is whether the House of Commons is not included among all other bodies. Should it be so, the statute prescribes the form of the declaration; and it is a form which could be taken by a Jew as well as a Christian. An opposite question is, whether, after a specific mention of the two universities, any body higher in authority than those two, can be regarded as included in the working of the bill. Mr. WHITEHEAD thinks not; but it is a great question whether the bill intends to enumerate one class of bodies or three classes of bodies,—namely, the universities for one class, 'bodies corporate and politic' for another, and, for the third, all oath-administering bodies whatsoever. The suggestion, at all events, induced Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. DILLWYN, and the other friends of complete toleration, to try this new plan. Lord JOHN RUSSELL consented to be the medium for presenting the idea to Parliament, and he proposed a select committee on the subject, to consist of twenty-five nominated members, and all 'gentlemen of the long robe members of this House.' The committee, therefore, would exceed

100 members; nevertheless, the Opposition were not satisfied. They wished the twenty-five nominated members to contain a majority of persons opposed to the admission of Jews. Lord JOHN, however, was supported by the House in nominating the members that he had chosen, who were taken with perfect equity from both sides of the *House*. And what course did Government pursue? It allowed Lord JOHN to go forward,—opposing nothing, permitting anything; not assisting, not resisting. We may almost say that it is tired of the Oaths question.

A fortnight ago Government was deciding that it would not meddle with the militia, which some earnest persons in both Houses wished to be called out. This week it has introduced into the House of Lords a bill authorizing it to call out the militia during the recess, without convoking Parliament. The object is explained to be, that Ministers do not really intend to have out the general body of militia, which has been quite sufficiently trained, but that they have some idea of embodying the best regiments, as a ready mode of supplying the deficiency caused by the despatch of reinforcements for India.

The Government has, in fact, fallen into a course of generally conservative and quiet policy, consenting to execute those 'improvements' which the public imperatively demands. It is supported in this course by the antagonistic forces between which it stands, and we have had some curious evidences on that head this week. For instance, among the persons who are protesting against any democratic tendency for the Reform Bill of 1858 is LORD BROUGHAM; no relation, we might almost imagine, of that HENRY BROUGHAM who, after speaking for seven hours, knelt upon the woolstack and implored the Peers of 1832 to pass the great Reform Bill.

The Government does not intend, at present, to remove either the National Gallery or the VERNON collection to Kensington Gardens. Mr. CONINGHAM has elicited so much. He has also done signal service in dealing with the National Gallery estimates, and the public encourage him in his attempts to exorcise the spirit of jobbery from Trafalgar-square.

It is somewhat in the spirit of *laissez faire* that even such subjects as drainage are treated; for we must consider the report of Sir BENJAMIN HALL's engineer-referees as being a quietus of any plan at least for the present year, if not for some years to come. The referees are Captain GALTON, Mr.

SIMPSON, and Mr. BLACKWELL,—persons who undoubtedly know their business. They have condemned the design adopted by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, as being entirely incommensurate with the requirements of our yearly increasing population. In fact, the Commissioners appear only to have provided for the population which exists, and that imperfectly. The referees demand a plan on a much larger scale, extending over 120 square miles of country, involving the use of 'lifting' power, and entailing an expense of 5,400,000*l.*; an outlay which might, says the report, be spread over at least five years. Farewell, then, to drainage for the present. The Commissioners evidently cannot proceed with their own plans; in the face of this censure, it is not likely that they will obtain the authority to spend between five and six millions from members of Parliament who are anxious to pack up their gun-cases. The Thames, therefore, must continue to diffuse its zephyrs after the established fashion for some more summers.

The same peculiar kind of *bonhomie* presides over our foreign administration. A family meeting is arranged at Osborne, where our Count WALEWSKI meets the *Paris* Earl of CLARENDON, in the presence of the QUEEN and EMPEROR; and of course the common interests of the two countries will be discussed precisely at the moment when the English public is perusing with astonishment the Act of Accusation brought by the Imperial Prosecutor against TIBALDI, BARTOLOTTI, and GRILLI. The Act corresponds to our bill of indictment, as the initiative of the proceedings, but not otherwise. The case which it sets forth is that TIBALDI is the agent of MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN for the purpose of Emperor-assassination in Paris; that BARTOLOTTI and GRILLI received large sums of money—fifty napoleons apiece—to execute their duty; that the plan was discussed by MAZZINI in the presence of LEDRU ROLLIN, who assisted in the discussion; that LEDRU ROLLIN or ‘St. JAMES STANFIELD, a brewer,’ who acts as MAZZINI’s banker, supplied the money; and that MAZZINI himself gave the instructions to BARTOLOTTI, who was to watch the Emperor for a month, and then to strike ‘the blow.’ The positive evidence consists chiefly of the confession by BARTOLOTTI, a discharged soldier of the Anglo-Italian legion, who was found by another agent of MAZZINI in destitution at York, and who confesses to have spent his fifty napoleons in Paris recreations. There are also letters alleged to be in the handwriting of MAZZINI, which allude to ‘the affair of Paris;’ but, even as stated,

the facts have the faintest bearing against MAZZINI, none against LEDRU ROLLIN. The whole chain rests upon the confession of the incredible raggamuffin BARTOLOTTI.

The Emperor visits our Court at a time when our journals are making the most of the intelligence from India. He will be able, therefore, to study the details of our Indian difficulties, and the policy of our journalism, both together. The ample accounts supplied by 'the heavy mail' do not add to the force of the narrative received on Saturday, but together they certainly present a state of affairs somewhat different from that described by the imperfect telegraph. It is now tolerably clear that some persons in Delhi, collected there after the first arrival of the Meerut mutineers, suddenly got up a plan for a more combined action than any hitherto attempted. It was to include the dispossessed or dissatisfied Mussulman princes. One of the keys to this combination consists in a proclamation issued in Delhi, but seized in Calcutta. It states that the new Mogul Emperor had been established on condition that the Sepoys should slaughter the British and become 'the servants of Delhi'; and while they should form a new army, receiving 'double pay,' persons bringing supplies for it should receive 'double prices.' The submission of Oude was pointed out as an example to be avoided. The approach of the rainy season was a formidable prospect for the British, but in the meanwhile forces were gradually advancing from Lower Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab, upon the disturbed districts of Upper Bengal; and thus on the 16th of June we leave Sir HENRY BARNARD firing away upon Delhi, repelling sorties, and awaiting reinforcements.

Officially, the most cheerful aspect is taken of Indian affairs; yet it is quite evident that we have not estimated, and shall not for months to come estimate the real enemy with whom we have to contend in that empire. The Bengal army has 'disappeared'; it will be necessary to recreate a new army; it will be necessary to reconsider the composition of that army, and the relation of many semi-independent states to the British. All this will require money. India has a chronic deficiency in her revenue, estimated in good years at one million sterling; in bad years at three millions. Business in Calcutta was entirely suspended, even in Bombay it was comparatively slack. The disturbed districts produce indigo, the trade in which is almost annulled for the present; and in short, the productive and commercial powers of India are suspended, either by the disturbance in Bengal, or by the want of confidence in the great centres. Already they are asking in 'the City' whether the British Government will be called upon to give a guarantee of an advance in aid of the Indian finances? No! says Precedent; but Precedent has rather failed in recent events.

Meanwhile our diplomacy is rather troubled by a storm at Constantinople, where the Ministry has given way under the threat of the French Ambassador that he should demand his passports. On what ground? Several of the representatives of the Allies hold that the elections in Moldavia and Wallachia, especially the former, have been jobbed by the local Governments. The ground of their dissatisfaction is, that the elections have gone in favour of continued separation; the majority of the allied Powers wanting that union which Russia wants, and as a means of coercing Turkey, the servant of our nearest ally, threatening to withdraw his passports, has brought down the Turkish Ministry.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S INDIAN MEMOIR.—Lieutenant-General Sir W. Napier writes to the daily papers:—"Let me call attention to the exceedingly ridiculous conduct of Ministers about a memoir of the late Sir C. Napier moved for by General Wyndham and by Mr. Disraeli: it has been refused as tending to public injury! Meagre scraps, cooked and garbled, have been given, indeed, to Mr. Disraeli, but they do not contain the twentieth part of the memoir. The ridiculous part of the matter is this:—Three years ago, I published this mysterious, dangerous memoir *in extenso*. It will be found in the Appendix No. 1 to Sir C. Napier's posthumous work called *Indian Misgovernment*, now being republished by Westerton, St. George's-place. As a climax to this absurdity, it is said that when General Wyndham first moved for the memoir he was privately asked from whom he got an intimation of its existence, because, said the questioner, Lord Parnmure says there is but one person in England besides himself who is cognizant of it! His secret intelligence must be admirably managed!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, August 3rd.

EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord PARNMURE brought in a bill to enable the Government to embody certain regiments of the Militia, should the requirements of the public service render such a step necessary during the recess.—After some discussion, in the course of which the Government was taunted by Lords DUNN and HARDWICKE with having changed its mind on this matter (inasmuch as the Opposition had suggested the same course a month or two back, without effect), the bill was read a first time.

THE COMING REFORM.

Lord BRUGHAM moved, as a preparatory step towards the measure of Parliamentary Reform expected next session, for returns of the number of electors in every county, city, and borough in the United Kingdom. He wished to see a certain amount of reform, though protesting against the representation being made any more democratic than the reform of 1832 had left it. But he would give skilled artisans a vote, if it could be managed; and he proposed the establishment of class voters, consisting of the clergy (rectors and curates), medical men, physicians, apothecaries, officers of the army and navy, retired officers of the army and navy, literary men of different kinds, men having degrees from universities, men belonging to scientific bodies—in a word, the class that was generally called the scientific, literary, and well-educated class. He should object, however, to admitting the votes of 10l. householders in counties, as that would swamp the votes of the proprietary body, and thus destroy what he conceived to be a fixed element in the constitution.—Lord GRANVILLE, on the part of the Government, had no objection to the production of the returns, which were accordingly ordered.

THE AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CONTRACT.

Lord HARDWICKE called the attention of the Government to the subject of the Australian postal contract, and declared that, the company with which the existing contract was made having failed to fulfil its obligations, the contract itself was void, and the Government free to enter into a fresh one.—The Duke of AROLYL contended that the performance of the contract had not been hitherto so unsatisfactory as to warrant the Government in throwing it up, especially as an element in that contract was the enforcement of certain penalties.—The Earl of DERBY thought the system of penalties one of very doubtful expediency, and warned the Government against continuing what was understood to be a very extravagant contract.

THE BANKING BILL, and the BOUNDARIES OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

SLIGO BOROUGH AND HUNTINGDON COUNTY ELECTIONS.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the CLERK OF THE CROWN attended at the table, and amended the returns for the borough of Sligo and the county of Huntingdon; on which, Mr. Fellowes and Mr. Wynne took the oaths and their seats.

LIABILITIES OF MONTE VIDEU.

In reply to Mr. WYSE, Mr. WILSON said that the exact amount granted to the Monte Videau Government was 50,909l., of which 37,895l. were advanced from the Civil Contingencies Fund. The advance was made for the benefit of the Monte Videau community, and nothing would be left undone to induce them to repay the money.

CONFERENCE WITH THE LORDS.

On the motion of Mr. MASSEY, a conference was appointed with the Lords upon the subject of an address to her Majesty under the provisions of the Act 15 and 16 Vic., c. 57, and with reference to the cases of bribery at the Galway election; and the proceedings of the House were suspended during the conference.—On the return of the members of the conference, Mr. MASSEY reported that an address had been delivered to Lord Granville, to which the concurrence of the Lords was required.

MILITIA EXPENSES.

Supplementary Army Estimates having been laid on the table, Lord PALMERSTON explained that they were for such portions of the militia as her Majesty might be advised to embody during the year.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES NAPIER ON INDIA.

In reply to Mr. DISRAELI, Lord PALMERSTON stated that another letter had been found at the Horse Guards from Sir Charles Napier, not to the Duke of Wellington, but to Lord Dalhousie. It was dated in June, 1850, and it related partly to the Queen's army, and partly to the native troops of the East India Company. The latter portion he would lay before the House.—Mr. ROEBUCK: "Sir William Napier says this letter was published three years ago in his brother's posthumous work on the *Misgovernment of India*."

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

The orders of the day having been postponed on the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that a select committee be appointed to consider whether the 5th and 6th William IV., c. 62, be applicable to oaths appointed by law to be taken by mem-

bers of that House at the table previously to their taking the oaths, and in what manner the said act can be so applied, and to report their observations thereupon to the House. His Lordship observed that his *On the Validity Amendment Bill* stood for the second reading that night; but Baron Rothschild had been advised that, under the act referred to in the motion, the House might, by an order, enable him to make a declaration in lieu of the Oath of Abjuration, and that, if the House took that course, he was ready to make such a declaration. On the strength of Mr. Pease's case, and of various authorities, the House, if it pleased, might omit the words 'on the true faith of a Christian.' A vexatious obstacle would thus be overcome.

Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, while intimating that he would not oppose the committee, unless it did not include a sufficient number of those members who object to the admission of Jews to Parliament, accused Lord JOHN RUSSELL of inconsistency in his present course, as in former years he had resisted the admission of Jews in any other way than by an act passed by both Houses. According to a well-known rule of construction, the House of Commons could not be included in the term 'other bodies,' which could only mean corporations, quasi corporations, and other bodies *ejusdem generis*, and that, according to another equally well-known rule, the enumeration being from a higher class to a lower, the general words, 'other bodies' could not include anything superior to the enumeration, as in the phrase 'person, vicar, and others having spiritual promotion,' which is held not to include bishops. But, even if a declaration could be substituted for an oath, the words, 'on the true faith of a Christian,' which had been decided to be the essence of the oath, could not be omitted. The supporters of Baron Rothschild quoted the *seating of Mr. Pease* as a precedent in this case; but Mr. Pease was not seated by a resolution. By the act 8 Geo. I., an affirmation was allowed to be made by Quakers in every case where an oath was required to be taken. The affirmation which was to be substituted for the oath of abjuration omitted the words 'on the true faith of a Christian,' and this was confirmed by the act 22 Geo. II., under which Mr. Pease took his seat.

Colonel FRENCH supported the committee; but Mr. GARNETT, though he had voted for the bill removing Jewish disabilities, said he would oppose any attempt to effect that object by a resolution of the House.

Lord PALMERSTON said he concurred in the motion, considering the matter to be of sufficient importance to justify its reference to a select committee.—The motion was agreed to.

A good deal of discussion then arose upon the next question, the number of the committee; and it was at length agreed that it should consist of twenty-five members, to be nominated by the House, and all gentlemen of the long robe members of the House. The nomination of the committee produced another discussion, and, Mr. NEWDEGATE having moved that the debate be adjourned, Lord JOHN RUSSELL consented to defer the motion for the nomination until the next day. This was agreed to.

BEVERLEY ELECTION.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Beverley Election Committee, that Edward Auchmuty Glover was not duly elected for Beverley; that the said E. A. Glover had signed the declaration respecting his qualification, not holding the necessary qualification; and that the Attorney-General should be directed to consider what steps should be taken in consequence.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The House went again into committee upon this bill, and discussed at much length the compensation clauses and certain new clauses, including one moved by Mr. MALINS, giving to proctors, by way of compensation, an annual payment during life equal to one half of their net proctorial profits. Mr. Malins stated that this clause was identical with one inserted in the Government bill of 1855 and 1856, and that the proctors were willing, if it should be adopted, to relinquish the qualified monopoly of business secured to them by the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that, upon the understanding that the proctors gave up their monopoly of business not only in the Testamentary Court, but in the Marriage and the Divorce Court and the Court of Admiralty, so that all the Courts might be thrown open, he thought the Government was pledged to the proposal of last year, from which he would not retire; but he suggested that, at the expiration of three years after the Act came into operation, an account should be taken of the professional gains of the proctors, and, if it should turn out that they had diminished during those three years compared with the three years preceding the Act, for that loss they should be compensated.

Mr. MALINS elected, on behalf of the proctors, the former alternative; and upon the understanding that the clauses necessary upon this alteration should be added to the bill on recommitment *pro forma*, which the Attorney-General undertook to do, he withdrew the clause.—The bill was then ordered to be reported as amended.

The GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH CONTINUANCE BILL, and the SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL, were read a third time, and passed.—Other bills were advanced a stage, and the House was counted out at half-past two o'clock.

Tuesday, August 4th.

The House of Lords sat only for a short time, and adjourned after forwarding several bills a stage.

In the House of Commons, at the early sitting, after a short conversation, the PROBATES and LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL was re-committed *pro forma*, when several new clauses were added, certain amendments made, and the bill was ordered to be reprinted.

HUMERAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill, as amended, was then considered, and, in the course of the discussion, Mr. GLADSTONE, on the part of Sir William Heathcote, proposed the addition of a clause giving a burial board the right of appeal to the Archbishop of the province, when the Bishop shall refuse to consecrate a burial ground; and providing that, in case the Bishop shall refuse to obey the order of the Archbishop to consecrate the ground, the Archbishop may issue a license for the interment of bodies therein. The right hon. gentleman availed himself of the opportunity to disclaim the use of language attributed to him during the last discussion, to the effect that the Bishop of St. David's had not obeyed the law, and should be compelled to obey it. He merely said that, if Mr. Massey had stated the facts correctly, and if any Bishop refused to obey the law, he should be compelled to obey it. Mr. MASSEY reiterated his former assertion, that the Bishop of St. David's had violated the law, and continued to violate it. (Hear, hear.) He gave his concurrence to the clause, which, after some discussion, was adopted. On the motion of Mr. FULLER, a clause was added, declaring that no wall or fence shall be required between the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the burial ground, but providing that, where there shall be no wall or fence, boundary marks shall be erected. Some other amendments were adopted, and the bill was ordered for the third reading.

The BURIAL GROUNDS (SCOTLAND) ACT (1855) AMENDMENT BILL was read a third time and passed.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—THE MARBLE ARCH. Mr. LAURENCE asked whether it was not intended to erect an edifice in Hyde-park in commemoration of the Great Exhibition. Sir BENJAMIN HALL replied that it was not intended to erect any such edifice at the public expense; but subscriptions had been set on foot for the purpose by Mr. Alderman Challis, who had asked him for advice, to which he had replied that he could say nothing till he saw the plan. Sir Benjamin Hall also observed, in reply to the same interrogator, that he did not think Baron Marochetti or the public would agree to placing the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion on the top of the Marble Arch.

THE OATHS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned debate on the nomination of the Select Committee on the Oaths taken by Members was resumed, and ultimately the list proposed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL was assented to, the names of Sir FREDERICK THESIGER and Sir FREDERICK KELLY being omitted at their own desire. Power was given to the committee to send for persons, papers, and records; nine to be a quorum.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Mr. WARREN moved to defer the committee for three months, on the ground that divorce is un-Scriptural, and that the bill was being hurried through the House at a late period of the session, when the energies of members were exhausted. Mr. BAINES hoped there would be no further delay, the principle of the bill having been distinctly ratified by the House. The bill was opposed by Mr. STENHAM, Mr. HOPE, and Mr. COLLINS, and was supported by Mr. GILPIN and Mr. BUTT. Mr. WINGFIELD thought it should be distinctly declared whether a clergyman would or would not be compelled to marry divorced persons. Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that, in 1854, when burdened with the duties of an office which taxed his abilities to the utmost extent, he had assented to a measure which involved the principle of the dissolution of marriage for adultery; but, having since been able to make further inquiries on the subject, he had altered his opinions, and he had no doubt the Attorney-General would do so if he had more leisure to study the question. It was quite clear that the principle of divorce was not sanctioned at the Reformation. Mr. POWELL pointed out that the Attorney-General had omitted to indicate the mode of procedure in the new court, and the parties competent to give evidence. The amendment of Mr. WARREN was then put and negatived without a division, and the House went into committee on the bill, when the name of the proposed new court was altered from 'the Court of Marriage and Divorce' to 'the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes'; and the proviso in the sixth clause, that no suit for jactitation of marriage shall be entertained, was expunged. Considerable discussion ensued on the question (raised by the sixth clause) whether the bill would bring cases of adultery committed in India and other British possessions abroad within the jurisdiction of the new court. It was contended that, in cases where the guilty parties remained abroad, as in India, the court would have no jurisdiction, and that the plaintiff would have to apply, as at present, to the House of Lords. Ultimately, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL promised to introduce a clause giving the court power to cite parties who were abroad if they could be found, and to proceed in their absence if they could not be found. Mr. DRUMMOND objected to the constitution of

the court on the ground that, if it were to be presided over by the Lord Chancellor, and to be composed of the heads of the common law courts, it must be an expensive tribunal, wholly beyond the means of any but the wealthy classes. Mr. MALINS said, if the proposed courts were constituted as suggested, it would be impossible to get through the business, as the attendance of the heads of the common law courts could not be obtained without great injury to the suitors in those courts. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL promised to reconsider the subject, so as, if possible, to make all the common law judges members of the court.

Upon the eighth clause being reached, the chairman was ordered to report progress.

The House having resumed, the CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL was withdrawn.

LEASES AND SALES OF SETTLED ESTATES BILL.

Mr. WHITESIDE, in moving the second reading of this bill, dwelt upon the injustice which he said had been done to Sir T. M. Wilson with reference to Hampstead-heath, and which this bill was intended to remedy. The motion was seconded by Mr. MALINS. Mr. CON moved the adjournment of the debate, and, after some discussion, this motion was agreed to.

Some routine business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

Wednesday, August 5th.

In the House of Commons, the SALE OF OBSOLETE BOOKS, &c., PREVENTION BILL was read a second time with the understanding that, on the committee of the Bill *pro forma*, it should receive certain amendments.

THE ARTILLERY FORCE FOR INDIA.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Colonel NORTH (on the part of General Codrington) asked the Under-Secretary for War the reason of sending only 140 men to the East Indies as the complement of a troop of Horse Artillery when the war complement of such a troop is 258 men. Sir JOHN RAMSDEN said the Artillery force was put under orders for the East Indies in compliance with a requisition made to the Government by the East India Company. That requisition specified the number of the forces to be sent; and the number of each troop and company was so arranged as to bring the total of the artillery force sent to India up to what was required by the East India Company. That was the reason the number referred to had been fixed upon.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SPOONER and Mr. WILLIAMS having objected to going into Committee of Supply before the bills of private members were brought forward—a course altogether unusual on Wednesdays—Sir GEORGE GREY consented that those measures should have precedence.

GREAT YARMOUTH ELECTION PETITION.

It was ordered that Charles Woolfen, having expressed his contrition for his conduct towards the Great Yarmouth Election Committee, should be discharged from Newgate.

THE BURIAL ACTS AMENDMENT AND ILLEGAL DISTILLATION (IRELAND) BILLS were read a third time, and passed.

The third reading of the ELECTION PETITIONS BILL was ordered for that day three months, on the motion of Sir GEORGE GREY—a course agreed to without a division. The bill is thus shelved for the present.

LEASES AND SALES OF SETTLED ESTATE BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill (which proposed to repeal certain clauses of the bill of last year, preventing Sir Thomas Wilson from enclosing Hampstead-heath, through means of an application to the Court of Chancery) was resumed by Lord ROBERT GROSVEHOR, who opposed the measure, and moved that it should be read a second time that day three months. He contended that Sir Thomas Wilson would not be injured by the rejection of the measure, as he could apply for a private Act of Parliament to enable him to enclose Hampstead-heath. Mr. SPOONER supported the second reading, and was followed on the same side by Mr. NAPEL, Sir DENHAM NORRIS (who thought the power of Parliament ought not to be brought to bear to deprive an individual of his rights because his property was coveted by the people of London), Mr. MALINS, Mr. WHITESIDE (who denied that Sir Thomas Wilson wanted to build on the heath, his desire being only to do so in Finchley-wood), and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who thought great injustice had been done to Sir Thomas. The bill was opposed by Mr. BUTT, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BARROW, and Mr. HADFIELD. On a division, there appeared—For the second reading, 77; against it, 69: majority, 18.

DUNBAR HARBOUR LOAN BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Sir JAMES GRAHAM asked for explanations from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the special circumstances which induced the Government to introduce the measure. He had no doubt that there were special circumstances which, when understood by the House, might justify the course taken by the Government. Mr. J. A. SMITH objected to the bill, and asked why it was introduced as a public and not as a private bill? why it was introduced so late in the session? and why it was proposed to guarantee 20,000l. when the commissioners reported that 6000l. was sufficient? Mr. WILSON fully concurred in some remarks of Sir James Graham as to

the inexpediency of interference with the functions of the Exchequer Loan Commissioners. This bill, however, would have no such effect; its object was merely to remove a technical difficulty in the assessment of a security which was considered ample, and the examination of the security would still rest with the commissioners. The security was in rates and tolls. The trustees of the Dunbar Harbour had power only to raise 5000l.; but, it being desirable that the contemplated work should be carried out, this bill was introduced for the purpose of giving to them power to borrow a sum of 20,000l. After some further brief discussion, the bill was read a second time.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes were agreed to. Some discussion arose on a proposal that 400,000l. should be voted for the promotion of civilization amongst the natives of South Africa; when Mr. LANOUVERNE said that nothing could be more satisfactory than the condition of the Cape at the present moment. A large portion of the military force in that colony was available for service in India. He attributed this favourable state of things to the conduct of the Governor, and read a despatch from that functionary in confirmation of the favourable statement respecting the condition of the colony. He promised, when he got a detailed account of the vote, to lay it before the House. The money was expended in giving employment to the Kafirs, making roads, building hospitals, and other useful purposes. Mr. HENLEY took exception to the vote; but, after some discussion, it was affirmed by 135 to 6.

A vote of 2000l. for the formation of a gallery of portraits of the most eminent persons in British history was opposed by Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. SPOONER, the latter of whom continued to speak till a quarter to six o'clock, when the Chairman left the chair, and the House resumed. Some routine business being then got through, an adjournment took place at ten minutes to six.

Thursday, August 6th.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF OUDE.

In the House of Lords, Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition from the Queen and Princes of Oude, expressing regret and surprise at the intelligence lately received from India respecting the meeting of the sepoy and the imprisonment of the ex-King of Oude under suspicion of being concerned in the revolt. In his name, they denied all complicity in the affair, and conveyed assurances of unalterable fidelity to the British Government.

Some conversation arose upon the presentation of this petition; and, Lord REDFERN having remarked that the document was informal, inasmuch as the petitioners had omitted to state, according to usual practice, that they 'humbly prayed,' it was withdrawn by Lord CAMPBELL.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (CAPITAL) BILL.

The House considered the reasons of the Commons for disagreeing with one of the amendments made by their Lordships in this bill. By the amendment in question, the Peers decided that the preference shareholders' half-yearly dividend should bear, in common with the half-yearly dividend of the general body of shareholders, the losses sustained by the company by the frauds of Rodpath. This the Commons struck out; and it was now resolved by the Lords not to insist on the amendment they had made.

THE MILITIA BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, several noble Lords spoke with approval of the calling out of the Militia, and suggested the giving facilities for enlisting Militiamen into the Line. Among others, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE cordially supported the measure.—The bill was then read a second time.

Lord ST. LEONARDS withdrew his TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATES SIMPLIFICATION BILL.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at eight o'clock.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN GUARANTEE BILL.

In the House of Commons, at the early sitting, the adjourned debate on the second reading of the New Zealand Loan Guarantee Bill was resumed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who urged that the security on which the guarantee rested ought to be narrowly examined; that the Federal Government might have an interest in repudiating the debt; and that the relations between the colony and the mother country might be thereby perilled. He preferred grants to colonies to advances upon securities, and his objection was very strong to those collateral charges upon the Consolidated Fund. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER admitted that no claim of questions created so much embarrassment as the giving assistance to our colonies by guarantee or loan, and that there was a great objection to throwing this guarantee of 500,000l. upon the Consolidated Fund; but, considering that the financial difficulties of New Zealand had been partly produced by Imperial legislation and control, and that there was a fair and reasonable expectation that the interest and sinking fund of the loan would be paid by the colony, which would have the power to repay it, he thought that, although there was no legal claim, the House would lay a foundation for the future prosperity of a young colony by an exercise of liberality and generosity.—Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. FORTESCUE, Lord

ALFRED CHURCHILL, and Colonel STYKE, also supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. CAIRD, Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. GILPIN, and Mr. DUNLOP.—Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 78 to 23.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS (NEW ZEALAND) BILL.

Mr. J. A. SMITH, in moving that this bill be read a second time, explained that its object was to enable the New Zealand Company to accept the sum of 200,000*l.*, part of the 500,000*l.* guaranteed under the bill, the second reading of which had just been passed, in full discharge of their claims, which amounted to 268,000*l.*—After a brief conversation, the bill was read a second time.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

THE SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BILL, the METROPOLITAN POLICE STATION, &c., BILL, the BOUNDARIES OF BURGHS EXTENSION (SCOTLAND) BILL, and the REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (IRELAND) BILL, were read a third time and passed.

THE NATIONAL PICTURES.

In the evening, in answer to Mr. CONINGHAM, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said there was no present intention of removing the National Gallery collection of pictures to Brompton. In fact, there was no place there for them.

CLOTHING FOR INDIA.

Mr. DUNLOP, on behalf of Lord ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST, called attention to the hot and heavy clothing of our troops in India, and asked what steps had been taken to amend the evil.—Sir JOHN RAMSDEN said that articles of light clothing had been furnished to the men.

SALARY OF OUR AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

Mr. WYKE asked the Secretary of the Treasury why the salary of the British Ambassador at Paris had been increased from 8000*l.* in 1856 to 9909*l.* in 1857; and whether the Treasury minute of the 27th of May, 1851, giving effect to the recommendation of the select committee on official salaries, continues to regulate the payments made to her Majesty's diplomatic representative at Paris.—Mr. WILSON said the salary had of late years been reduced; but, in consequence of the great increase of business consequent on the war, it had been thought desirable to restore it to the former amount.

A UNIFORM POSTAGE STAMP.

Sir DENHAM NORRETS asked the Secretary of the Treasury whether there would be any financial objection to the issue of a new stamp of the value of one penny, which should be available for all purposes—postage, receipts, and drafts—the Post-office having credit for a proportion of the future issues of the new stamp, calculated on the past average issue of the penny postage stamp.—Mr. WILSON replied that bill and receipt stamps are already the same. Doubtless it would be convenient if one stamp were used for all three purposes; but, if so, it would be impossible to trace the progress of a great postal experiment.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The House again went into committee on this bill, resuming at the 8th clause, which specifies the Judges who are to constitute the chief court.—Mr. DRUMMOND moved to omit this clause, with the view of substituting a clause enacting that the Judge of the Court of Probate should be the sole Judge of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, with full authority to hear and determine all matters arising therein.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that, after mature consideration, he was satisfied of the propriety of adhering to the clause as it stood.—Strong objections to the proposed constitution of the court were urged by Lord JOHN MANNERS, Mr. MALINS, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Mr. HENLEY, chiefly on the ground that the delays and expense of the tribunal would place the justice which it was sought to give to the poor man entirely out of his reach; that the fixing of the English court in London would be of great inconvenience to persons living in the country; and that, some of the Irish Judges being Roman Catholics, there would be a difficulty on religious grounds with respect to the sister kingdom.—After considerable discussion, the clause was affirmed by 105 to 71.

In the 9th clause, to the matters reserved for the jurisdiction of not less than three Judges of the court were added petitions for annulling a marriage.—While this clause was under discussion, the Government was much pressed, as the existing country machinery was to be swept away, to provide some local jurisdiction; and an amendment was moved by Mr. DRUMMOND (which he subsequently withdrew, as being informal), empowering the Judge Ordinary, within certain limitations, to authorize the County Courts to try cases and decree judicial separation.

On arriving at the 16th clause, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

Sir GEORGE GREY withdrew till next session the CONSTABLES (DETACHED PARTS OF COUNTIES) BILL.—Sir J. G. BULLER withdrew the PRISONERS' REMOVAL BILL.—The WILLS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD BILL was read a third time and passed, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL withdrawing his opposition.

Several bills were considered in committee, and some passed that stage.

OATHS TAKEN BY MEMBERS.

Mr. NEWDEGATE rose to move that the order for the appointment of the select committee to consider the oaths

taken by members be read, and that the said order be discharged. He had no opportunity, however, of addressing the House, for Sir JOHN TRELAUWY moved that the House be counted, and, only nineteen members being present, an adjournment took place at three o'clock.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

DROGHEDA.—The evidence before this committee shows a disgraceful state of priestly intimidation and fanatical rioting. Mr. Clarke, a parochial schoolmaster, stated that "he had heard Father Hanratty say that the battle of the Boyne was to be fought over again, that M'Cann was the man of God and Moore the man of the devil, and that their enemies were preparing crowbars to break open the convent doors. The excitement at the last election was greater than could be readily conceived. Father Montague said to the people, 'Are we going to be overrun with "soupers?"' meaning persons who changed their religion for sustenance. He also said, 'We will give the women three days' dispensation if they will compel their husbands to vote for M'Cann.' By 'dispensation' he meant that the wives were for the time to be allowed predominance over their husbands. Several women were among the crowd, and expressed their emotion by prayers and ejaculations. He also heard Father Hanratty say, 'Mark the man who votes for Moore.' He frequently saw the priests canvassing. The voters were either cheered or groaned at whenever they left their homes, just as they happened to be supporters of Mr. M'Cann or Captain Moore. He was present in Captain Moore's committee-rooms when they were attacked, and helped to force back the mob who broke through the door. The windows were smashed with stones." Another witness, William Cope, a corporal in the 17th Lancers, said:—"On the Monday evening before the election, he heard Father Hanratty say that whoever voted for M'Cann would vote for his religion and his country, but those who voted against him would vote for the Orange faction, who hanged the ancestors of the people of Drogheda in '98. He also heard Father Montague say that their enemies were justly called Smiths, because they were forging chains for their religion and their country. When the priests said that they would give the women three days' dispensation, it seemed to please them very much." The same witness said that the police could not have dispersed the mob, but that their troop of horse could 'as easily as they could sit down to dinner.' 'Some of the Roman Catholic priests assisted the authorities in quieting the rioters. Joseph Harris, a publican and voter of Drogheda, gave a humorous account of what happened to a man who died during the election:—"One morning, he went to witness's house and asked for some drink; but he (Harris) replied, 'Pat, ye unfortunate villain, ye'll get no drink here bedad, because ye've no money; so ye'd better be off.' Pat then went away, and he believed he afterwards fell down in the gutter and broke his heart." (Laughter.) In reply to further questions, the witness said that he believed so great was the 'vengeance' about this matter that he did not know whether he had a house in Drogheda by this time, or whether when he went back his life would be safe.—On Monday, Mr. Brodigan, one of the candidates, deposed that he polled fourteen electors. He attributed the smallness of the number who voted for him to the violence and intimidation which had prevailed in the town for some days before. He subscribed 50*l.* towards the expenses of the petition. He had paid no money for votes. In cross-examination, he admitted having paid and lent to one Cooney, a shoemaker, certain sums of money as an election agent and for the use of his rooms; but he denied that these sums were to be put to an improper use. Captain Moore deposed that he retired from the contest on the representation of his friends that serious consequences were likely to ensue if an attempt were made to bring his voters to the poll.—The committee on Thursday came to the following conclusions:—"That James M'Cann, Esq., is duly elected a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough and county of Drogheda. That there was evidence to show to the committee that both on the day of nomination and on the preceding day riotous proceedings took place in the said borough; and that it did not appear to the committee that proper precautions were taken by the authorities to ensure good order. The committee were also of opinion that there was no reason to give costs in any matter arising out of the petition to Francis Brodigan, Esq."

DUBLIN.—Some evidence was given before this committee on Monday by Mr. James Farrell, a weaver, who said he had been for four years secretary of the Protestant Freemasons' Fellowship Society in Dublin. "The first regular election meeting was held on the Monday before the polling-day, and another was held on the following Friday. Some excitement was caused by the reports about Vance and Grogan's getting their courage up to the point. (Laughter.) The result of the meeting was that the members pledged themselves to support Messrs. Vance and Grogan. Scores of persons attended who had not attended before. The society subscribed towards relieving and burying the freemen, and at the meeting of Monday to which he had alluded, it was arranged that the freemen should attend the nomination, and make a decent appearance. Those who went

got 2s. 6d. cash. There was a meeting at the Music-hall, at which witness believed Messrs. Grogan and Vance were present; but 'the Kentish fire,' or cheering, was so incessant that he himself could not stay there. The freemen who attended the meeting had 2s. 6d. There were about forty there, and they kept up the Kentish fire as well as they could. (Laughter.) There was also a meeting at the court-house, and about thirty-six freemen, who were voters, attended there, who were also paid for their attendance. The funds came out of the society." On one occasion, it seems, the men grumbled at not being paid. On cross-examination, Farrell said:—"The society was formed partly for political purposes, and partly for the benefit of paupers." (Laughter.)

MR. BERTOLACCI'S CASE.

The select committee of the House of Commons has reported that the case of Mr. Bertolacci, as developed by the evidence adduced before them, does not appear to require the interference of the House. They opine, at the same time, that the presentation of the recent petition should not prejudice the present position or future prospects of Mr. Bertolacci, still less derogate from former claims, for the committee think that throughout, even when most clearly in error, Mr. Bertolacci acted *bona fide* according to his deeply seated and sincere conviction that in his person the privilege of the office of auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster had been infringed.

The following letter appeared in the *Times* of yesterday addressed to the Editor. It well deserves attention:—

"Sir,—As in a leading article this morning you have commented at some length on the conduct of Mr. Bertolacci, the auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, I confidently appeal to your sense of justice to permit me to offer the following brief observations on his case. Mr. Bertolacci's case turns chiefly upon the question whether the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for whom his law officers have claimed an absolute authority, has power, legally, to exclude the auditor from a seat at the Council—a privilege hitherto exercised by the auditor from time immemorial? The law officers of the Duchy affirm that the Chancellor does possess such a power, but I respectfully submit that theirs is not a perfectly unbiased opinion, for the opinion of no advocate, however sincere and conscientious he may be, should be accepted as conclusive and final in any cause in which he may have any direct or indirect interest. Sir Fitzroy Kelly's professional opinion, printed in the appendix to the evidence, and which I subjoin, is directly opposed to that of the law officers of the Duchy. While, therefore, I abstain from expressing any opinion whatever on the report of the select or 'judicial' committee selected to try the case—a committee, however, in which I had, though nominally a member, no vote—still I may venture to claim from the impartiality of the public, and in behalf of Mr. Bertolacci, a temporary suspension of judgment until the minutes of evidence taken before the committee, as well as the report, shall have been printed.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM CONINGHAM.—House of Commons, Aug. 6."

IRELAND.

HIGHWAY OUTRAGE.—Captain John Inman, staff-officer, and paymaster of the local corps of pensioners at Clonmel, has been attacked, while riding in a car along the high-road at Ballyveelish, by a man who fired a pistol at him, wounded him in the left arm, and afterwards beat him across the nose and eyes with the barrel of the pistol. The ruffian then rifled the car, which fortunately contained no money, and made off, carrying with him the captain's sword.

THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.—The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Spollen for the murder of Mr. Little. He has pleaded Not Guilty, and the trial was to commence yesterday (Friday).

AMERICA.

KANSAS appears to be again on the brink of civil war. Governor Walker entered Lawrence on the 17th ult. with eight troops of dragoons, and encamped close to the town in a threatening attitude. He has intimated by proclamation that he will not allow the inhabitants to adopt a city charter; but the people pay him no attention, and will not even negotiate with him. The Governor is furnished with warrants for the arrest of many prominent citizens at Lawrence; and it is said that the design is to stop the August election, when the Topeka constitution is to be submitted to the people. Should the Federal troops fire on the citizens, or commit any other outrage, civil war will be proclaimed.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes, that "the President and Cabinet fully endorse Governor Walker's proclamation." A collision between the troops and rebels is said to be inevitable. The Governor has been instructed to enforce the territorial laws at all hazards, and at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.

The Mormon territory is quiet, and the 'saints' view the military preparations of the Federal Government with the utmost unconcern. Serious charges of official delinquency are alleged against the Surveyor-General, General Herran, the Minister of New Granada, has

arrived at Washington, and has informed the Secretary of the State that he is ready to enter into an arrangement for a final settlement of the differences between the two Republics.

The *New York Tribune* states that the controversy respecting the reopening of the Nicaragua transit route has been substantially decided there in favour of Commodore Vanderbilt.

A New York policeman has been shot dead by a burglar, an Italian, whom he was endeavouring to arrest while committing a robbery. The people were so greatly exasperated at this that they proposed to 'lynch' the assassin, and even commenced erecting a gallows; but the police, though with great difficulty, saved the life of their prisoner.—A horrible series of crimes has been committed at Cincinnati by a German named Köhler, who, after strangling his wife, proceeded to the dwelling of Mr. N. T. Horton, a respectable citizen, set fire to his house, and then stabbed him, killing him instantly. He afterwards cut his own throat. Another account says that the murderer was a servant of Mr. Horton, and that the motive was jealousy.—A still more dreadful tragedy occurred in the same city on the following day. Twenty children in the German district were poisoned by lozenges containing arsenic, which were scattered along the streets by a man and two boys. Two of the children died, and others were not expected to live. The man was seen to offer small packages of lozenges in the streets to several persons; but they declined them, having, perhaps, some suspicion. The motive of this mysterious crime is not known, and the murderer was not discovered at the last dates.

Several parts of the United States have experienced very heavy storms of thunder and lightning, and much damage has been done.

A brig has been seized by the United States Marshal for taking to New York a native Krooman from the coast of Africa. The native is said to be a British subject; and the object in taking him to the United States was the teaching of him and others enough of the English language to enable them to act as interpreters for the slaves, for which purpose large prices are paid by the slave traders.

Mr. T. Gollan, the English Vice-Consul at Pernambuco, has been assassinated. He was returning home about half-past nine o'clock at night, when the crime was committed. His body was found shortly after midnight lying by the roadside near a populous thoroughfare, with fourteen gashes in it. A large reward has been offered for the discovery of the murderer, and a Portuguese has been arrested on suspicion.

THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

Some further details of the recent events in India have been published since we last addressed our readers. Portions of these we now subjoin.

A letter, dated "Camp, Mithapore, June 5th," and published in the *Delhi Gazette Extra* (issued at Kussowlee), states:—

"The European regiments from the hills suffered from cholera coming down, and while at Umballah and Karnaul; but, since leaving the latter place, sickness has entirely disappeared, and the whole force is in excellent health, glorious spirits, and mad to be at the mutineers, who will get no mercy. We are all so exasperated at what we have heard and discovered within the last week, that the men are half inclined to kill every native they come across. Give full stretch to your imagination—think of everything that is cruel, inhuman, infernal—and you cannot then conceive anything so diabolical as what these demons in human form have perpetrated. On the 2nd, we marched from Panipat to Rae. At this place, some of the poor fugitives from Delhi met with the most barbarous treatment. We burnt four villages on the road and hung seven Lumberdars. One of these wretches had part of a lady's dress for his kummerbund: he had seized a lady from Delhi, stripped, violated, and then murdered her in the most cruel manner, first cutting off her breasts. He said he was sorry he had not an opportunity of doing more than he had done. Another lady who had hid herself under a bridge was treated in the same manner, then hacked to pieces, and her mangled remains thrown out on the plain. We found a pair of boots, evidently those of a girl six or seven years of age, with the feet in them. They had been cut off just above the ankle. We hung many other villains and burnt the villages as we came along. A man who witnessed the last massacre in Delhi, where he had gone as a spy, gives a horrid account of it, stating that little children were thrown up in the air and caught on the points of bayonets, or cut as they were falling with tulwars."

In another portion of the same letter, under date June 8th, we read:—

"We marched at two A.M. from Mithapore, knowing that there were twelve guns in a strong position on our road, about three miles off, and when we got near it round-shot came flying into us. We got off the road, extended our men, and brought up our artillery to reply to them, which they did, but their guns were so well served that they did fearful work. I was near poor Colonel Chester when a round-shot took him about his

left hip, knocking over him and his horse, also knocking over another officer and two horses: poor Chester's blood came all over my horse; but round-shot and grape were pouring into us, and we could not think of others. This was behind a hill. At last there was nothing for it but to charge and take the guns, which her Majesty's 75th did well, and we rushed on and attacked them on all sides. Then was experienced a hail of musketry ringing past our heads. However, at last the position and guns were our own, and the enemy in flight, and we then pushed on to Delhi, and had to attack and take more guns, and again I had many escapes; however, it was daylight, and we did things better, and here we are. We took the heights and guns on them, and now are encamped on the old Delhi parade ground."

Several interesting but appalling details of the Delhi massacre have been communicated by natives to the English authorities. From these we learn that—

"On the second day of the insurrection, the mutineers went to the magazine, where many Europeans had taken refuge. After some firing on both sides, the natives, such as Lascars, would do nothing; they hid themselves; the Europeans alone carried on the defence; but, seeing they could do nothing against so many, they blew up the wall towards the river; some two hundred of the rebels or more were destroyed by this. They, however, got in and destroyed as many Europeans as they could, and plundered weapons, &c., leaving only the guns and powder. Two native infantry regiments were present. They searched, and everywhere they could find Europeans they slew them. On the third day they went back to the house near the mosque where some Europeans had taken refuge. As they were without water, &c., for several days, they called for a Subadar (deponent was present) and five others, and asked them to take their oaths that they would give them water and take them alive to the King; he might kill them if he liked. On this oath, the Europeans came out, the mutineers placed water before them, and said 'Lay down your arms and then you get water.' They gave over two guns, all they had. The mutineers gave no water. They seized eleven children, among them infants, eight ladies, and eight gentlemen. They took them to the cattle sheds. One lady, who seemed more self-possessed than the rest, observed that they were not taking them to the Palace; they replied they were taking them *vid Durya Gunj*. Deponent says that he saw all this, and saw them placed in a row and shot. One woman entreated them to give her child water, though they might kill her. A Sepoy took her child and dashed it on the ground; the people looked on in dismay, and feared for Delhi."

"The King's people took some thirty-five Europeans to the Palace; on the fifth day they tied them to a tree, and shot them. They burnt their bodies."

"On the fifth day, notice was given that if any one concealed a European he would be destroyed. People disguised many, and sent them off; but many were killed that day, mostly by people of the city."

The diary of an officer at Calcutta supplies us with the following, under date June 12th:—

"The Company's paper is down very low; the new Five per Cent. loan few subscribe to, and the Four per Cent. were yesterday at twenty discount, and I see by the newspaper that at Benares it was at forty-two discount. We must have a new loan, and you must give us the money, I suspect. Out of the treasuries alone that have been robbed I should think nearly two millions of money have been taken. Bombay and Madras are not safe now they are denuded of the English troops, and I expect to hear of outbreaks every day. Rebellion is catching, evidently. If you will read the papers, you will see that Sir Henry Lawrence is hanging the fellows at Lucknow as fast as he can. The 37th Native Infantry that has just mutinied at Benares I know very well, having been at Jhelum with them. It was a very good regiment, particularly in Afghanistan, where on several occasions it led the way to the Europeans—to the 44th, for example. The Subadar-Major, the senior native officer of the regiment, was wounded seven times. Is it not odd that now he should forget his duty, and turn traitor, after such good and honourable service? We have not a native regiment to depend on—not one that would stand firm if the day was going against us."

Several men have died from sun-strokes, and great complaints are uttered with respect to the soldiers being compelled to wear their hot European clothing.

An article has appeared in a native paper called the *Parsee Reformer*, in which our misfortunes are referred to with the utmost pleasure. Apostrophizing the Creator, the Parsee journalist says:—

"Oh, Lord! the English have now seen a specimen of Thy power! To-day they were in a state of high command; to-morrow, they wrapped themselves in blood, and began to fly. Notwithstanding that their forces were about three lacs strong in India, they began to yield up life like cowards. Forgetting their palanquins and carriages, they fled to the jungles without either boots or hats. Leaving their houses, they asked shelter from the meanest of men; and,

abandoning their power, they fell into the hands of marauders." He concludes thus:—"Oh, Englishmen! you little dreamt that the present King would ever mount the throne of Delhi with all the pomp of Nadir Shah, Baber, or Tamerlane!"

The writer of a letter in the *Times*, dated Calcutta, June 18th, says:—

"The case of the 6th Regiment at Allahabad has surpassed all. Up to the last, they were foremost in extraordinary professions of loyalty, and they went so far as to seize two emissaries and get them hanged. Suddenly they rose, killed the officers at mess, burnt the city, or a large part of it, seized the treasure (either 170,000*l.* or 190,000*l.*, I am not quite sure which), and began massacring the helpless Europeans right and left. A Frenchman they are said to have burnt alive. We have suffered both from the Irregulars and the Sikhs, but there has been no further trouble with the Ghorkas. At Kussowlee they seized the treasury, but only helped themselves to the exact sum due for pay! Still, they could not be trusted, and were not taken on with the force against Delhi. That force consisted only of 2800 Europeans."

An article in the *Morning Post*, bearing evident signs of official 'inspiration', thus relates the operations of General Barnard before Delhi:—

"He arrived there with all possible speed by a long forced night march, and found that the mutineers had taken up a very formidable position about two miles in front of the town. Notwithstanding that his men were suffering, he attacked at once by a bold advance and a skilful flank movement, with that hearty will which at once carries soldiers to victory. The 71st sprang from behind two sand-hills, where the worn-out men had obtained a brief rest, and immediate success crowned the efforts of the soldiers and their gallant leader: the position was carried and occupied, the rebels being driven out with great loss. General Barnard was complimented by those about him on the achievement due to his skill; and in the hasty council of the battle-field was advised to bring in his wounded, rest his men, who were now suffering terribly from over-fatigue, and entrench himself in the excellent position he had won. But the General turned a deaf ear to every counsel, pointed to a ridge outside the town where the rebels were again assembling, and in a few words expressed his will that the ridge should be carried and the discomfiture of the enemy be completed:—'If this be not done, they, too, will entrench themselves, and it will cost us three times as much to dislodge them. They are now pale-struck; but, if allowed to hold that place, they even might attack us at a disadvantage. No! I am sorry the poor fellows are tired, but they will take the ridge.'

"Again, animated by their General's will, the small and wearied force marched forward with unflinching pluck. Again victory was theirs: they rushed on the guns with devoted courage, captured twenty-six of the enemy's cannon, and drove him with great slaughter within the walls of Delhi. General Barnard was thus in possession of all the heights round Delhi. He could choose his own position, and keep the mutineers in effective check. He has since repulsed two sorties, and waits but for more troops and siege guns to take the place. These were about to arrive at the last dates."

Sir Patrick Grant has written to the Home Government to say that it would be necessary to send to India twenty-three thousand men. Already, rather more than that number are on their way to the seat of operations.

"The question of cost," continues the *Morning Post*, "is one of no little importance to this country. It is therefore advisable to state that the East India Government will bear the whole and sole burden of the war. The regiments we have sent are, from the moment they leave our shores, entirely at the cost and in the pay of the Company. It is the intention, we believe, of the Government to carry on recruiting as actively as possible; the strength of the regiments at home will be increased from eight hundred to one thousand men, and ten second battalions are to be raised."

Several of the Paris papers continue to give the most unfavourable accounts of our position and prospects; but these, of course, must be received with due caution. It is asserted that General Barnard cannot attack Delhi without at least eight thousand men and an amount of artillery and ammunition which could not be brought up readily during the hot season; that our military depôts are in a very low state as regards ammunition; and that the forces of Madras and Bombay though not in open mutiny, cannot be depended on. We must wait for the next mails to ascertain what amount of truth, if any, is contained in these ominous assertions.

Various minor outbreaks have occurred, the principal of which are thus related by the *Oerland Athenaeum*:—

"In Lucknow, notwithstanding the conciliatory and precautionary measures adopted by Sir Henry Lawrence, there has been a mutiny and loss of life. At nine P.M., on the 30th May, shots were heard. The Chief Commissioner immediately mounted his horse, galloped off to the encampment of her Majesty's 32nd, and had two guns and a company of Europeans placed between the

city and the mutineers. In a very short time, large portions of three native regiments had burned down the native lines and bungalows, and killed the few Europeans they came across. They were ultimately defeated and driven off.

"The tide of revolt seems to have reached the city of Hyderabad. Placards were posted all over the city on the 12th June, signed by certain Moulavies, calling upon the faithful to enrol themselves and murder the Ferreghees, and at five in the evening three guns from the Horse Artillery, with a detachment of the Cavalry Contingent, went down to the Residency. Each regiment had a company under arms at their barracks all night, which, however, passed away without any alarm.

"A troop of Major Gall's Irregular Cavalry (Oude), which had been detached on duty against the insurgents in the Mynporee and Etawah direction, has mutinied, and killed three out of four officers attached to them—Lieutenants Barbar and Fayer and Captain Fletcher Hayes, military secretary to Sir Henry Lawrence. The mutineers were supposed to have gone off in the direction of Futtighur. The 45th and 47th had been disarmed at Agra, and the 5th and 60th were reported to have been blown to pieces by the force with the Commander-in-Chief, for mutiny.

"At Benares, likewise, there has been a mutiny. It was put down by the fortunate arrival of Colonel Neill and the Madras Fusiliers. He and his little band of heroes, 180 in number, withstood not only the attack of the 37th Regiment, B.N.I., but the desperate assault of a whole Sikh regiment and the traitorous charge of the Irregular Horse at Benares."

"Brigadier-General Chamberlain is reported to have thus addressed the 35th Regiment, Native Light Infantry, on the occasion of the punishment of death being inflicted on two of the Sepoys, on the 9th of June:—

"Native officers and soldiers of the 35th Light Infantry! You have just seen two men of your regiment blown from guns. This is the punishment I will inflict on all traitors and mutineers, and your consciences will tell you what punishment they may expect hereafter. These men have been blown from a gun, and not hung, because they were Brahmans, and I wished to save them from the pollution of the hangman's touch, and thus prove to you that the British Government does not wish to injure your caste and religion. I call upon you to remember that each one of you has sworn to be obedient and faithful to your salt. Fulfill this sacred oath, and not a hair of your heads shall be hurt. God forbid that I should have to take the life of another soldier; but, like you, I have sworn to be faithful and do my duty, and I will fulfil my vow by blowing away every man guilty of sedition and mutiny as I have done to-day. Listen to no evil counsels, but do your duty as good soldiers. You all know full well that the reports about the cartridges are lies, propagated by traitors, whose only desire is to rob and murder."

The *Overland Englishman* publishes a supplement, dated June 20th, which professes to contain the very latest news that had then reached Calcutta. We here find a communication from Allahabad, under date June 15th, which says that all was well there on that day. A Sikh Sepoy had been murdered in the town; but the regiment was let loose on the place, and thoroughly avenged itself. The *Englishman* adds:—

"We have received the following cheering news from Mirzapore; the letter of our informant is dated the 15th: 'The dour of our magistrate, St. George Tucker, against the village of Gawrah, has been most successful. He and the deputy-magistrate, with fifty Sepoys of the 47th Regiment, arrived at the village early yesterday morning. The steamer with a hundred Europeans had not yet reached the ghât, but was in sight. The villagers, on seeing our small force, assembled to the number of some three thousand. In the meantime the steamer anchored and landed the English bulldogs, who, to a man, without orders, rushed at the insurgents, fired into them, and killed thirty or forty; the rest took to their heels. The village, which was quite deserted, was burnt to the ground. The murderers of Sir Norman Leslie have been apprehended and hanged. They turned out to be three men of his own regiment, one an old hand, and the two others recruits.'"

The Legislative Council has passed a law whereby summary powers over all deserters are given to the local authorities.

The Colombo, which arrived at Southampton from India on Tuesday morning, brings a few additional facts and rumours. The *Daily News* says:—

"These passengers, on board the Colombo who have come from India firmly believe that Delhi has fallen. When the Madras passengers left, an *émigré* was fully expected in that presidency. The Europeans were under arms.

"The passengers think that the mutiny is not considered in England so serious as it really is. They give some frightful details of atrocities committed by the mutineers. In Delhi, six European ladies had taken refuge in a room; one of them, very young and beautiful, concealed herself under a sofa. The other five were subjected to outrage by the mutinous soldiery, and then

beheaded. The blood trickled under the sofa, and the young female concealed there betrayed herself by uttering a shriek. She was seized and taken to the harem of the King of Delhi.

"1700 armed men were found about the residence of the King of Oude when he was taken prisoner, although according to treaty he was not allowed one armed attendant.

"Sir Colin Campbell was treated with the most profound respect by the authorities in Egypt. His passage through that country was an evasion. He purposes dividing the Indian army into five or six flying divisions, with a General at the head of each."

The writer of a letter from Aboe, June 19th, says:—"We have just received intelligence of a breach having been made in the wall of Delhi, and the rebels panic-stricken. . . . Nuseerabad and Neemuch are burnt and destroyed"—apparently by the rebels.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

ELABORATE official reports have been received of the three expeditions against the Chinese vessels, which we briefly notified last week. The most important of these was the one against the Fatshan fleet, which took place on the 1st of June. It is thus related by the *China Mail*:—

"The approach from Bleinham Passage towards the nearest detachment of junks visible was commanded by an old fort, which has recently been armed and repaired. This was stormed about daybreak by a party under Commodore Elliot, accompanied by Sir Michael Seymour himself, at whom the defenders are stated to have pitched cold shot as he came under the walls. Different divisions of boats, in the meantime, under Commodore Keppel and other officers, pushed up the stream at a number of junks lying about the confluence of the Fatshan branch, with a creek to the south, or on the left hand, so to speak, in rear of the fort. By this branch subsequently advanced Commodore Elliot upon some junks, the crews of which stood with great coolness till he was within short range. They then fired and fled, pursued by the marines, who had descended from the fort taken in the first instance. Commodore Keppel meanwhile had pushed ahead with his boats, dashing at a fleet which, it would seem, had escaped the attention of the rest of our force. A tremendous fire was opened on him, at the sound of which the Hong-Kong, and, at an interval of some distance, the Starling gunboat, moved up to support him. Before they could reach him—indeed we believe the Hong-Kong ran aground—the Commodore's gallant little boat squadron had suffered severely. On approaching the outer and lesser of two islands below Fatshan, he found the passage to the southward barred, and, attempting to pass by the northward, received the fire of some twenty junks in position. He had fallen back on the Hong-Kong when the alarm was given that the junks were in motion, that is to say retreating; and, being now reinforced by the arrival of some more boats, Commodore Keppel chased the enemy not only up to, but into, Fatshan, capturing four or five of the junks that were attempting to escape by a creek or channel which divides Fatshan. The Fatshan braves turned out, waving flags, &c., and met with a warm reception from our seamen and marines."

Admiral Seymour states in his report:—"The result of the expedition was the capture of between seventy and eighty heavily armed junks, mounting on an average from ten to fourteen guns, many of them long 32-pounders, nearly all of European manufacture. As no object would have been gained by removing the prizes, I caused them, with a few exceptions, to be burnt; and the flames and numerous heavy explosions must have been heard far and wide. This engagement opens a new era in Chinese naval warfare. Great judgment was shown in selecting the position for the fleet, and the Chinese, particularly the last division attacked by Commodore Keppel, defended their ships with skill, courage, and effect. I enclose a list of the casualties, which I regret to state is large, amounting to three officers and ten seamen and marines killed, and four officers and forty seamen and marines wounded; but it is to me a matter of surprise that under the circumstances of the case the loss was not greater."

PERSIA.

It is stated that Persia, taking advantage of our troubles in India, and of our inability to spare troops for any further operations in the Shah's dominions, refuses to evacuate Herat, or to acknowledge the treaty.

The *Pays*, of Paris, states that Mr. Murray, the English minister, arrived at Teheran on June 7, and was received with the honours previously agreed upon. It was said that Mr. Murray, after reorganising his legation, would leave for England *en congé*.

INDIA.

Maharajah Gholab Singh, of Cashmere, is dead, and has been succeeded by his son, Runbeer Singh. Another of our allies, the Khan of Kholat, has also died, leaving

* From Admiral Seymour's report it appears that all the gunboats grounded, with two exceptions.

the succession to his brother, Ensign Daunt, of the 70th N.I., at Serampore, near Calcutta, has shot a railway official who interfered in an altercation which took place between the ensign and a civilian. The injured man is not expected to live. Mr. Daunt is believed to be insane.

The latest news with respect to the Indian revolt we give under a separate head.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

EIGHT Italian refugees of the working class, compromised by the statements of the individuals now in custody in connexion with the alleged plot, have been ordered to quit France. The Government has supplied them with money to perform their journey, and has permitted them to choose their place of exile.

The Emperor has declared that Michel Ney, Duke of Elchingen, a Second Lieutenant in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, shall assume the title of Prince de la Marckowa.

A letter from Marseilles, of the 31st of July, states that the heat on that day was so intense that a dense, heavy mist completely obscured the lights of the light-houses at night, and rendered the entrance into port dangerous. The Vectis, with the Indian mail, was a long time getting in; the *Avenir* lost her way for an hour and a half. The thermometer marked 26 degrees centigrade. The wind rose at half-past ten, but, instead of refreshing the atmosphere, it was hot and sultry. In the Tarn-et-Garonne, on the 29th of July, a violent thunderstorm burst over the country. It came from the west, and was accompanied by heavy rain. The lightning struck a farm-house and set fire to it. Storms, accompanied by great heat, have taken place in other parts of France.

The weather in Paris has grown hotter and hotter. On Monday, at two o'clock, the thermometer (centigrade) was above 33 in the shade; and the heat was still greater on the following day. Two fires have been caused in the outskirts by the spontaneous ignition of hay and straw. They were soon got under.

The trial of the three Italians, Tibaldi, Grilli, and Sero, and Bartolotti (says the *Globe* correspondent), commenced on Thursday morning. Very little interest was taken in the proceedings by the public. Tibaldi was examined first. He denied all knowledge of Mazzini and of his supposed agent, Massarenti. He asserted that the weapons found in his room belonged to a fellow countryman, named Merighi. He also denied having pointed out the Tuileries to the two other prisoners. Grilli was next examined through an interpreter. He confessed that he had, through poverty, accepted the mission of killing the Emperor, and asserted that it was in the house of Mazzini in London, and by Mazzini himself, that he was entrusted with that mission. Mazzini had given him private instructions in the presence of Massarenti, and had told him to use the password of "Da per tutto dove importa," by means of which he would be recognized as a safe man by Tibaldi. The sum of 40*l.* in gold was given him by Massarenti in a public-house in London, and that on the evening of his arrival in Paris he visited Tibaldi, to whom he confided the nature of his mission. He repeated that on one occasion he met at the house of Mazzini a Frenchman, whom Mazzini called Edouard Rollin. The Frenchman remained a very short time in the house, but he discussed with Mazzini the hours at which the Emperor left the Tuileries. The first witness examined was a tailor, named Gérard, who had been condemned to four years' imprisonment for having belonged to a secret society. This evidence tended to prove that in 1852 he received from Léon Rollin 500*fr.*, which he was commissioned to hand to a person who would claim it of him on the Place de la Concorde. The President here stated that this sum was in fact presented to a former officer named Kersch, who had formed the project of assassinating the Emperor. Other witnesses were heard on behalf of the prosecution, but they were without interest.

BELGIUM.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte left Brussels last Saturday morning at ten o'clock, on their road to Vienna, accompanied part of the way by the Archduke Charles Louis and the Archduchess Margaret.

AUSTRIA.

The railway from Laibach to Trieste was opened with great solemnity on the 27th ult. by the Emperor in person. This completes the line between Vienna and Trieste.

ITALY.

Commander Chiaveri, half brother of Prince Torloni, and partner in his bank at Rome, died on the 27th of July. He has bequeathed his immense fortune to the son of Prince Orsini, in preference to nearer relations.

The *Genoa Gazette* contains a short abstract of Mazzini's articles, the publication of which caused the seizure of the *Italia del Popolo* on the 29th ult. Mazzini, after describing the part taken by himself and his adherents in the late movements, denies that there was any intention of pillaging or blowing up public edifices. He adds

that at Genoa the movement was not directed against the Piedmontese Government, but that it was intended to turn the means of action which Genoa possesses to account, and to draw Piedmont into a revolutionary war. Mazzini concludes by declaring that he will not cease until he has attained his object.

The Neapolitan Government has authorized the establishment of two lines of submarine telegraph, uniting Sicily to Malta and Turin. A decree pronounces the reform of the postal system; other decrees will complete this reform, which is based on the French system. An *censur* has taken place at Ischia on the subject of the *censur*. A body of 2000 peasants invaded the municipality with cries of "Long live the King!" The authorities soon restored order, and the ringleaders were arrested.

HOLLAND.

The Government has presented to the States General a *projet de loi* having for its object the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies. The basis of the project will be an indemnity which is calculated at 34,000,000 guilders, to be paid to the proprietors of slaves.

TURKEY.

There has been a change of ministry in Turkey. At Constantinople M. de Thouvenel, the French Ambassador, having received orders to break off diplomatic relations with the Porte if the Moldavian elections were not declared null and void, and not obtaining a satisfactory answer to that demand, at once prepared to leave the Turkish capital. To prevent this step being taken, the Sultan changed his Ministers. Mustapha Pasha (of Crete) is appointed Grand Vizier; Aali Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Redschid Pasha (ex-Grand Vizier), President of the Tazimat; Kiamil Pasha (of Jedda), Senakir.

RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* publishes the text of a convention concluded at Berlin on the 14th of last February, and ratified on the 12th of March, relative to the construction of a line of railway from Berlin to Königsberg in conjunction with the railway between St. Petersburg and Warsaw. The Russian Government engages to construct upon its territory a branch line from the St. Petersburg and Warsaw Railway, which will go by Kowno to the Prussian frontier near Eydkoumen. On its side, the Prussian Government engages to construct on its territory, in continuation of the Russian line above mentioned, a railway from the Russian frontier near Eydkoumen as far as Königsberg, where it will join the Berlin to the Königsberg line.

PORTUGAL.

A set of coins of English sovereigns and other foreign pieces at Braga, about thirty miles from Oporto, have been arrested. The number of the party was seven, and among them was a priest. Another priest, who appears to have been the leader, has escaped.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A *peacock* explosion took place on the afternoon of Friday week at a coalpit near Ashton, owing to which thirty-nine lives have been lost.

On the previous day, an explosion occurred at the Eltham Ironworks, resulting in the death of two men, and injury to several others. So great was the force of the blast that one end of a case, weighing about half a ton, was blown in a straightforward direction a distance of one hundred yards. The other end was forced among the ruins of the walls, the plates being severed as though they had been cut with shears. The middle, weighing five or six tons, was blown over a tip some thirty or forty feet high, a distance of one hundred yards or more, and was left standing nearly perpendicular in the soil, flattened out like a sheet of paper. A steam pipe, weighing about five hundred weight, was also blown over the tip to a distance of three hundred and fifty yards.

An accident to Miss Gilbert, the well-known professional horsewoman, while riding in Rotten-row, has been nearly attended by fatal consequences, but has happily only resulted in a slight concussion of the brain. The cause of the mishap is thus stated in the daily papers:—The horse was a high-couraged hunter, ridden for the first time by a lady. He went very quietly, but, on being cantered down close to the rails on the left side of Rotten-row, he started with the wrong foot. Miss Gilbert, wishing him to change his leg, touched the near side rein lightly. The horse evidently thought he was to jump the rails; on which he rose in his stride sideways, but, being too near to clear them, caught the iron bar above the knees, turned completely over, and fell on the other side of the rails. It was one of the worst falls ever seen; and the lady's escape, to those who witnessed it, still appears incredible, but was owing to two causes—her fine riding and nerve—for she never moved her hands or stirred from her seat until she struck the ground. The horse had turned so completely over that the pommel of the saddle was the first point of contact; this was broken to pieces, but appears to have thrown the horse beyond Miss Gilbert, and thus saved her life. She wished to ride the same horse again the next day; but her medical attendant would not permit it.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

ANOTHER CASE OF POISONING.

A VERY painful case was tried at Bodmin towards the close of last week. An old man, in humble life, named John Beard, was indicted for the murder, by poison, of his grand-daughter, a little girl three years of age. The child was illegitimate, and the grandfather appears to have grumbled at having to support it and to bear with the annoyances which it sometimes occasioned. The case for the prosecution rested mainly on the evidence of Grace Beard, the mother of the infant and the daughter of the man now accused of causing the child's death; and it amounted to this:—The old man frequently spoke harshly of the little girl, and wished it was dead; and he often told his daughter that he would "heave her and her bastard out of doors," as he would not be troubled with them. This feeling was exacerbated when he found that his daughter was likely to become a mother again. On the 1st of April, he gave her some money to purchase three-pennyworth of arsenic, saying he wanted it to kill rats with. She endeavoured to procure it, but the chemist would not let her have any, and gave her a pot of paste instead. When she got home, she found her father and the child in bed, though it was unusually early for the former. In the course of the night, the infant was very sick and ill; but soon got better. Two days afterwards, she was found eating something brown, which smelt like brimstone; and that evening she was again very ill, and vomited continually during the night. The grandfather, being waked by the sickness, and asked to light a candle, said, with an oath, "I'll have alterations in this very soon. I'll not be disturbed in this way." Between nine and ten o'clock the following morning, the child, while lying in its mother's lap, was seized with convulsions, and the eyes became fixed. The mother felt alarmed, and ran for her neighbours, who came in; but the little girl was dead in ten minutes. Grace Beard was much afflicted, and said she was sorry she had not had a doctor; on which her father exclaimed, "D—n you! what do you mean? I will heave you and your bastard out of doors." She subsequently intimated to him the opinion of the neighbours that the child was poisoned; and he angrily replied, "Do you mean to hang me?" adding that he wished she and the child were in hell. At another time, he said to a neighbour, "Grace is determined to bring me to the gallows." On learning that the body had been exhumed, he swore and cursed a great deal, and wished all the neighbours were in hell flames for not letting the child rest, and allowing everything to remain quiet. He also threatened to turn his daughter away from the house if she continued to grieve for the child, as it was better cared for than she could care for it. Ultimately, both father and daughter were arrested for the murder of the infant; but the woman was not placed on her trial, there being no case whatever against her. In answer to questions put to him by a superintendent of police, old Beard denied that he had purchased poison for rats, or that any of his family had done so, or that his house was infested by vermin. On being apprehended, his wife asked him what it was for. He swore a dreadful oath, and told her to hold her tongue; adding to the police, "Why did she keep on so? She knows well enough what I am took up for." The intestines of the exhumed body were analyzed by Professor Herapath and others; but phosphorus (the poisonous ingredient in the composition for destroying rats) was not found. It appears probable, however, that it would have decomposed during the time the body was in the grave; and the state of the intestines was such as would result from the employment of an irritant poison. The symptoms of the illness, moreover, were those produced by phosphorus; and, on the stomach being opened, a white vapour escaped, which is an indication of the presence of the poison in question. Portions of the remains of the child were given to insects, fishes, and rats; and they all died.

It was sought to be shown by the counsel for the defence that the child might have been poisoned by phosphorus from sucking lucifer matches; and Mr. Herapath, in cross-examination, said:—"A child died in two days from sucking matches. There is phosphoric acid naturally in the body." On being re-examined, he observed:—"There is a case of a woman having sucked three hundred matches, without dying." In the course of the defence, Grace Beard was recalled by the Judge (Mr. Justice Coleridge), and said:—"I remarked to Z. Roberts that I had accused my father wrongfully, and I hoped the Lord would forgive me. She said, 'Why did you do so?' I said, 'I don't know. I thought my child had eaten what it ought not.' I said so because I thought, if he had given the child anything, the medical gentleman would have discovered it, and therefore I thought I had condemned my father wrongfully. This was after the inquest."

The jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, gave a verdict of Not Guilty.

THE ASSIZES.

Harriet Rudge, a single woman, aged twenty-two, was charged at Hereford with the wilful murder of James Rudge, her illegitimate infant. When the child was

three weeks old, Rudge was seen carrying it along a road which went by the side of a canal; and shortly afterwards was found returning by the same road without the child, which has never since been seen. The body of an infant was discovered in the canal a few weeks subsequently; but there was some degree of uncertainty as to whether this was the child of Rudge. The wife of a police superintendent, and a gardener, swore that Rudge had confessed the crime to them; but considerable doubt attached to the evidence of both, their statements having been unaccountably kept secret for a long time; and the superintendent's wife appeared to be in the habit of extorting confessions from prisoners. The jury acquitted the woman, on the ground that the identity of the body was not proved to their satisfaction.

James Ablett, a warder or nurse in the workhouse of Yarmouth, has been tried at Norwich for the murder of Angus Steward, a pauper, under circumstances which we detailed in our last issue. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

Arthur Petty, a coal dealer, has been tried at Warwick on a charge of causing to be engraved on a plate the words "Hull Old Bank," and of thus forging a part of the promissory notes of Messrs. Pease and Liddell, bankers of Hull. When Petty ordered the engraving of the plate, he said he was about to set up a small bank at Hull; and the only similarity between the notes he desired to have produced and those of Messrs. Pease and Liddell consisted in the use of the words "Hull Old Bank." Even these, moreover, were engraved in a totally different character. Mr. Justice Erle, having consulted with Mr. Justice Cresswell, expressed an opinion that, under these circumstances, the prosecution had failed; and a verdict of Acquittal was consequently taken.

Thomas Pooley has been found guilty at Bodmin of writing and uttering certain blasphemous libels. Previously to his trial, he expressed a hope that none of the jury were Christians, "and," say the reporters, "conducted himself as a person of violent and unsound mind." He was sentenced to a year and nine months' imprisonment. On hearing this, he said the Judge had better hang him at once.

George Campbell, engine fitter, was brought up for sentences at Maidstone just before the adjournment of the Criminal Court. While an inmate of Maidstone gaol, he stabbed a fellow prisoner with a chisel, and, although the act was committed under circumstances which clearly indicated insanity, and although he was removed to the county lunatic asylum, where he remained upwards of twelve months before he was considered in a fit state to be removed, Mr. Justice Willes, who tried him, ruled that, inasmuch as the surgeon was unable to state that at the time the offence was committed the prisoner was not aware that he was striking a blow, the jury would not be justified in acquitting him on the ground of insanity, and that the only question they could legally consider was whether the intent was to murder, or only to do grievous bodily harm. The jury, upon this ruling—evidently, however, with great reluctance—found the prisoner guilty of the minor charge; but judgment was respited. Mr. Justice Willes now sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for four years, at the same time informing him that the condition of his mind would be inquired into, and that the Secretary of State might interfere in the matter if he thought proper to do so.

A very horrible case of fratricide has been tried at Maidstone. George Keble Edwards, a youth of eighteen, was living in that town in the early part of the present year. He was an idle and dissolute young fellow; but he had an elder brother, named Thomas, aged twenty-four, who was a very hard-working, well-conducted person. Both lived at home with their parents and a younger brother; and Thomas assisted in supporting the family in respectability. On the 16th of March, the father told George he had got some work for him; but he answered evasively that he had something to do elsewhere. His brother Thomas then said that, if he would not work, he would turn him out of doors; and this appears to have roused a revengeful feeling in the mind of George. Two nights later, Thomas came home early, and went to bed. George followed shortly afterwards. Both brothers slept in the same room, and, until half-past twelve o'clock, all was quiet. But at that hour the mother heard a moaning in the bedroom occupied by Thomas and George. She struck a light, and proceeded there, when she found her eldest son lying on the bed, his head covered with gasps, and the pillow and sheets saturated with blood. George had gone, and it was evident that he had jumped out of the window, which was still open, and two garden pots were knocked down in his hurried flight. An ax, of great size and weight, and covered with blood and hair, was found under the bed. The young man died at eight o'clock in the morning, and was unconscious from the first. George had gone to the house of an uncle at Brompton, near Rochester, and had remained there to the evening of the 19th, but was captured the next day at Rochester. The defence on the trial was an attempt to show insanity; but this failed, and the accused was found guilty. Sentence of death was pronounced by Mr. Justice Willes; and Edwards left the dock without showing any emotion.

Richard Bowman, a shoemaker, at Keswick, was tried at Carlisle for stabbing a police sergeant in the execution of his duty. Bowman, who had been a soldier in the Crimea, where he had been wounded, on account of which he had a pension, besides a medal and two clasps, had committed a murderous assault on a man named Cockbain; and the sergeant went with another officer to apprehend him. He then aimed a blow with a stick, and, failing in this, made several stabs with a large knife. He was found guilty of an attempt to stab, and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. The case with respect to Cockbain was not proceeded with.

John Lilley and Joseph Solomons, two watchmakers at Coventry, have been tried for, and found guilty of, stamping certain wares of base metal with an imitation of the die used by the London Company of Goldsmiths. They were ordered to enter into their own recognizances to appear and receive judgment at any time they might be called on to do so; and were then discharged.

Samuel Essex, aged between seventy and eighty, was charged with embezzling certain funds, amounting to 1300*l.*, from the Rugby Savings Bank, of which he had been a clerk from 1818 to the autumn of last year. He had been held in great estimation at Rugby, where he was a collector of taxes and poor-rates, and an auctioneer in considerable business. The management of the bank had been left almost entirely in his hands. He was found guilty, and was then tried on a charge of stealing a cheque for 50*l.* in September, 1847. He was convicted of this charge also, but was admitted to bail while a point of law in connexion with it is being determined.

A very strange case was tried at the Wells Assizes, where Mary Ann Hicks was indicted for cutting and wounding her husband, James Hicks, with intent to murder him. Hicks was a workman on the railway at Burnham, and he and his wife had lived together in great happiness. On the evening of the 1st of May, Hicks had remained out till between nine and ten o'clock. Upon his reaching home his wife met him, and threw her arms round his neck as if to kiss him, but he felt something cut his neck, and it was found that he had cut part of his neck with a razor. She said to her husband that he had dug a hole for her in the garden. When a neighbour asked her what she had done it for, she said she did not know. She was in a state of pregnancy at the time. She took one of the neighbours into the garden, and pointed out a hole there which she said her husband had dug for her before he went out in the morning. After she had done the act, she said she would go for a doctor, but the husband said, "No, my dear, you shall stay with me; send some one else." She was then very affectionate to him. The husband said that he had observed a change in her manner. She had a little boy three years old. She was found guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

RAMPANT RUFFIANISM.

A MORE than usually large number of assault cases—some of them of a very serious kind—came before the police magistrates on Monday and subsequent days. At Westminster, Thomas Rush, a stonemason, was charged with inflicting on his wife two scalp wounds, a considerable bruise on the left arm, and other injuries. The woman was lying in a dangerous state at the hospital, and the case was therefore remanded. The man told the policeman who took him into custody that he had inflicted the wounds with his boot.—William Payne, a coal-dealer at Homerton, was charged at Worship-street with an attack on an elderly man named Baker, a porkbutcher. There had been a fight between two men, one of whom knocked the other down, and still continued to strike him. Baker endeavoured to raise him, saying that it was unfair to ill-use him when he was prostrate; but at this moment Payne came up, and instantly struck Baker so terrible a blow on the face that he became insensible, and had not recovered his consciousness when the charge was made. His condition excited great fears for his life; and, to ascertain the issue, the case was adjourned, Payne in the meantime being allowed to go on bail.—Daniel Carlisle, an Irishman with several aliases, was sentenced by the Thames magistrate to six months' hard labour for striking, kicking, and stamping on, Mary Anne McCarthy, who had interfered between him and his wife, to protect the latter.—At the Southwark office, James Randall, a coatermonger, was examined and remanded on a charge of stealing, with violence, a half-sovereign from the person of a boy about twelve years old. The lad had been sent by a woman to change the half-sovereign, when he met Randall, who wrested the coin from him. He shouted for assistance, and a man came up, and detained Randall, who, on the arrival of a policeman, gave up the money.

Several similar cases, involving great brutality, were heard on subsequent days, and among them was a serious charge against a policeman. A constable named Wyre found some girls making a noise near Plough-court, Carey-street. He interfered; one of the girls resisted, and he then drew his staff, and struck her so violently over the head that he was obliged afterwards to take her to King's College Hospital. He charged her the following morning at Bow-street, when he at first asserted that he was obliged to use the staff in self-defence, and then affirmed that the girl's head 'some-

how came in contact with the staff' without his meaning it. He added that he had been ill-used by the young woman; but his person exhibited no marks. The clothes of the girl, however, were saturated with blood, and her head was bandaged. It appeared, moreover, that, on a respectable tradesman interposing to protect her, Wyre struck him also, and made his head bleed. It was the opinion of the neighbours that the constable was intoxicated; but the station-sergeant denied this. The girl was discharged, and the policeman's conduct will be inquired into.—Charles Brown, a labourer, was charged at Worship-street with assault. He was quarrelling with his wife in one of the streets in Hoxton, and finally knocked her down several times, though she had an infant in her arms. The woman called for the police; but, on a constable arriving, she sided with her husband against him, and the man then fiercely attacked the officer. Some ruffian fellows then came up, and ill-used the policeman, who at length used his staff upon Brown with some effect. The wife was examined before the magistrate, and gave her husband a very good character; but he was sent to hard labour for three months and three weeks for the two assaults.

WIFE-BEATING.—William Hayward, a cabinet-maker, was examined at Worship-street last Saturday on a charge of assaulting his wife, a pretty young woman, to whom he had only been married ten months. Immediately after their marriage, he began to ill-use and neglect her, and shortly before her confinement he abandoned her altogether. It afterwards turned out that he was living with another woman, by whom he had a child. The wife, having traced him out, asked him for money; on which he struck her several times on the chest and head, and finally kicked her in the stomach. When the case was brought before the magistrate, his paramour, with her baby in her arms, offered to corroborate his denial of the charge; but her testimony was refused, and Hayward was sentenced to four months' hard labour.—A man, named Charles Norcott, has been sentenced by Alderman Rose to three months' hard labour for beating his wife. A few Sundays ago, he threw her down stairs, and broke one of her ribs; and her child, at the time she was giving her evidence, was lying dead at home. The man said his wife was given to drinking; but it appeared that it would have been more true had he said this of himself.

THE NORTON-STREET NUISANCE.—A letter to the Metropolitan Vestry of Marylebone from Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q.C., M.P., pointing out the scandal to the parish caused by the disreputable houses in Norton-street and some of the other thoroughfares to the east of Portland-place, led to a discussion last Saturday in the Representative Council of Marylebone, when it was resolved to refer the letter to the solicitor of the vestry, with instructions to him to institute immediate proceedings against the occupiers of the houses in question; and further that the Commissioners of Police be applied to, and be requested to co-operate with the vestry in putting an end to the evil. During the discussion, it was suggested that the parish solicitor should select some one house for prosecution, as it would be impossible to proceed against all the places, which amount to nearly one hundred and forty. To these dwellings, from nine hundred to one thousand abandoned women resort; that is to say, one in every twelve of the whole population of the parish, and one in six of the poor population. A wealthy gentleman living in the neighbourhood had been obliged to give up his mansion on account of the nuisance. One of the speakers (a Mr. Hutchons) thought nothing could be done in the matter, as the neighbourhood had possessed the same character for thirty or forty years. This was denied by some of the persons present. Mr. Hutchons continued:—"It was a most difficult question to deal with. The Colonnade of the Regent's-quadrant had been taken down some few years since, one of the main objects being to prevent the congregation of unfortunate women; but he believed it had not resulted in effecting that object to any great extent." Finally, resolutions were carried to the effect already stated.

SUSPECTED MURDER IN SOUTH WALES.—A young woman living near the village of Defynog, South Wales, named Elizabeth Evans, has lately died under suspicious circumstances. A short time ago, she succeeded to her father's property, consisting of household goods and farming implements, and soon afterwards married a carpenter living in the neighbourhood. The match, however, proved a very unhappy one, and the young woman latterly suspected that her husband intended to emigrate to Australia in company with a girl who resided near them. She had also had frequent hints from her neighbours that her life was in danger, and her husband had actually pulled her wedding ring off her finger in the night-time, and afterwards told her that he bought it for another. One morning she was found dead in her room, her body, especially about the face, presenting an appearance which led her friends strongly to suspect that she had been murdered. A post mortem examination was immediately made, and a coroner's inquest afterwards held upon the body; but the result has not yet been arrived at.

ATTEMPTED MERCANTILE FRAUD.—John Copley Hill, a young man describing himself as an accountant of the City of London, has been charged before the magistrates

of Reading with having, on the 16th of last June, attempted to defraud Mr. Edward Pole, a grocer at Reading, of 50*l.*, under the false representation that Pole's creditors had met a few days previously, and had issued notices in bankruptcy signed by two eminent wholesale grocery firms in London, both creditors of Pole. Hill had likewise falsely informed that gentleman that his credit in London was altogether gone, and that his creditors were determined to wind him up. Hill belonged to an association holding its meetings at an office in the Old Jewry, London, called the British Mercantile Agency, the professed objects of which were to collect debts, enforce attorneys' warrants on all persons whose commercial affairs were failing, together with various other matters appertaining to those transactions. All expenses arising out of the business of this agency were paid by an annual subscription fee of twenty guineas. Hill was committed for trial. Bail to the amount of 400*l.* was accepted, but, as the required sum could not be obtained, the accused was locked up.

GAROTTE ROBBERY.—Three coarse-looking women, named Johanna Flannagan, Margaret Flannagan, and Mary Reddington, have been charged at the Southwark police-court with committing a garotte robbery, with violence, on a respectable young woman named Margaret Croty. The latter, who said that she was a servant living at Maze-pond, Bermonsey, had been one night to the West-end, and on her return home lost her way in Gravel-lane, Borough, in consequence of which she inquired the right direction of one of the prisoners, whom she met in that locality. Under pretence of showing her the way, the woman took her up an adjoining court, but they had not gone far when the girl Croty was suddenly pushed down and forcibly dragged into a house. Shortly afterwards she was again thrust into the court, stripped of all her clothing except her gown and a few under things. She informed the police of the occurrence, and the three women who had robbed her of her clothes were taken into custody. They were remanded to give the police time to make inquiries about them.

EXECUTIONS.—Brown, one of the men found guilty of the murder of Mr. Charlesworth, at Abbott's Bromley, has been respited. Jackson, however, will be executed this morning, unless a respite should arrive for him also.—Charles Finch, the murderer of his sweetheart at Ravenhall, Essex, was executed last week.

STABBING AT SHADWELL.—A woman, named Sarah Hamilton, has been stabbed by an American sailor at Shadwell. The man afterwards escaped, and has gone, it is thought, to Liverpool.

THE GAROTTE ROBBERY IN BEAR-STREET.—William Goff, William Jones, Emma Grainger, and Mary Anne Clarke, have been finally examined and committed for trial on the charge, related in our last week's paper, of garotting and robbing a publican in Bear-street, Leicester-square, late at night, in his own bar. Goff was also committed on the charge of attempting to steal a watch from a gentleman.

MILITARY OUTRAGE AT CHATHAM.—Some soldiers belonging to the 27th Enniskillens and the 70th Regiment, being irritated by the refusal of a beer-shop-keeper to supply them with drink, set upon him savagely, beat him about the head and body with the pots, dashed in the doors and windows, injured the landlady, and then went about the town, doing a great deal of damage to the houses, and severely injuring two passengers. At length, several hundred soldiers were sent from the garrison, by whom the rioters were arrested. The object of the scoundrels in causing this outrage was to prevent their embarking for India on the following morning; but in this they were disappointed, as the whole of the men, with the exception of four who had taken a conspicuous part in the outrage, were marched handcuffed from Chatham with their regiments.

A POISONOUS MOTHER.—A revolting tale of depravity was brought out last Saturday in the Bloomsbury County Court in an action brought by Mr. Hunter, the upholsterer, of Tottenham-court-road, to recover from the defendant, 'a lady' residing at No. 4, Eccleston-terrace, Pimlico, the sum of 15*l.* 10*s.*, for goods sold. The proof of service of the summons was disputed on a former day, and now came on for decision. To show that the summons had not been delivered to the defendant, Agnes Willoughby, but was intercepted by the 'butler,' there were called Theresa, the sister, a beautiful child of thirteen, Anne Rogers, the mother, and the 'butler' himself. In cross-examination, the mother said:—"I have told you I am servant to my daughter. She sees gentlemen. I can't tell you how many. She gets her living that way. Has no other mode of supporting herself. My youngest daughter sees the same gentlemen that visit her sister Agnes. I have an income of my own quite sufficient to keep me, but I always take my regular wages from my daughter Agnes. Agnes keeps a brougham. She has a butler and secretary." A thrill of horror pervaded the court while this woman was giving her evidence. The Judge decided in favour of the plaintiff, and spoke in severe terms of the infamy of the mother, adding that he should see whether a prosecution could not be instituted against such a den of profligacy.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.—William Saunders, a seaman, is under remand at Marlborough-street, charged with stabbing his wife in the arm when under the influ-

ence of jealousy. The woman, it appeared, had formed an illicit connexion, and given birth to an infant, during her husband's absence at sea.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.—George Cox was brought up at Guildhall on Thursday for further examination, upon the double charge of wounding Caroline Cox (his wife) and William Forster, her paramour. This investigation was adjourned on the last occasion in consequence of the wounded woman not being sufficiently recovered to undergo an examination. She now attended, and Cox was committed for trial.—The man Pendry, who was held to bail in his own recognizances in 50*l.*, for interfering with a witness under examination, and prompting him to swear to facts he was ignorant of, was then brought forward, and, having expressed regret for his misconduct, was discharged.

THE OUTRAGE IN THE QUEEN'S PRISON.—Antonio de Salvi, an Italian, and Mr. Jabez Samuel Gower, an auctioneer in Barbican, have at length, after several remands, been committed for trial, charged, the former with stabbing Mr. Robert Henderson Robertson, a gentleman confined for debt in the Queen's Prison, and the latter with inciting him to do so. As there was some doubt with respect to Mr. Gower, who appears to have been stricken with the utmost horror at the deed, he was admitted to bail. De Salvi was removed to goal.

MANSLAUGHTER.—Alice Agnes Williams has been tried at Croydon for causing the death of Henry John Rix, a tradesman at Waltham, with whom she had some dispute about a score which her father owed the deceased, who had caused him to be committed to prison for non-payment. This enraged the young woman, and she struck Rix on the breast with a stone, owing to which he died. She was found guilty, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

BURGLARY.—George Sparrow has been found guilty at the Gloucester Assizes of a burglary in the house of William Holbrow, a farmer in the village of Leighton, accompanied by great violence. Sentence of death was recorded.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

An action for slander, of a very complex kind, was tried by Lord Campbell at the Norwich Assizes. It was brought by Mr. Palmer, a solicitor at Upwell, Norfolk, against Mr. Reeve, a farmer; and the alleged slanders consisted mainly of assertions by Mr. Reeve that Mr. Palmer had induced a Mr. Tuck, while in a state of imbecility, to smul a will he had made in favour of Mrs. Reeve; and that he (Mr. Palmer) was a dishonest man who could not be trusted with money, having already forged a promissory note, by altering the word 'seven' into 'twenty.' The defendant pleaded Not Guilty and a justification. As regards the will of Mr. Tuck, it was satisfactorily shown that that gentleman, at the time he made the second disposition of his property, was perfectly sane and competent. Reeve, however, disputed the will in the Prerogative Court of Norwich, but without effect. As regards the alleged forgery of the bill of costs, it appeared that Mr. Palmer had been given into custody by a Mr. Ollard on that charge; but the case failed, and Mr. Ollard commenced an action for malicious prosecution, which was afterwards suspended. In another action brought by Mr. Palmer, the defence was a repetition of the charge of forgery. It then appeared, and was admitted now by the plaintiff, that the 20*l.* note had been painted or touched up, several of the letters having been re-written, and Mr. Palmer accounted for it by the supposition that he had used ink from two inkstands to write the note, and that, the ink in the one which was of metal having corroded, he had been obliged to touch up the defective letters; but he then and now positively swore that the note had not been altered in any way by him, and that he had not converted 'seven' into 'twenty.' On the present trial, Mr. Palmer stated that he had been told by one of his old clerks that he had an involuntary habit of mechanically touching up or painting over documents lying before him when in conversation, and he added that he was now conscious of the fact. In addition to this evidence, Mr. Adlard, a gentleman of great experience in such matters, gave it as his unqualified opinion that the 20*l.* note had not been altered in the manner contended for by the defendant, on whose side no 'expert' was called. The parties concerned, however, were called, and expressed their conviction that the amount had been altered. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 200*l.* damages.

The case of two bankrupts, William Wilson and Henry Wilson, bookbinders, of 19, Foley-place, came before the Bankruptcy Court last Saturday. The counsel for the assignees applied for leave to adjourn the divided meeting *sine die*, and to prosecute the bankrupts for not having surrendered to their bankruptcy; also for having concealed and embezzled a portion of their estate. The bankrupts, on the affidavit of one of the assignees, were charged with having committed forgeries to a large amount. Mr. Commissioner Fane made the order for the prosecution, the expenses to be defrayed at the cost of the estate.—E. Price, an upholsterer, of West Ham, Plaislow, was made an outlaw on the same day, for having secreted property, and neglected to surrender.

The affairs of Mr. J. De Wolf Cochran, a shipowner, and one of the directors of the Royal British Bank, came before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn on Monday. The meeting was for the proof of debts and choice of assignees. Mr. Linklater sustained a proof for 7000*l.* as due to the Royal British Bank on a cash credit account; and Mr. Tresham Burke, of Gresham-street, one of the assignees of the bank, was appointed assignee. The bankrupt, who is one of the directors against whom an indictment has been preferred, has not yet surrendered.

The absurdity of burking a criminal inquiry because of the peculiar tenets on religious questions of the prosecutor was again illustrated on Tuesday at the Marlborough-street police-court in a case of alleged robbery. Thomas Briant was charged with stealing a gold watch from Baron Ernest de Gleichen, of Tottenham, and 32, Harrington-street North, Hampstead-road. On the Bible being tendered to the latter to be sworn on, he declined to take the oath, from religious scruples. Mr. Beadon, the magistrate, asked him what his religious tenets were. He answered that he was neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic. In reply to further questioning, he said:—"I am an Atheist—a perfect Atheist." "Then," said Mr. Beadon, "there is an end of the case." And the charge was dismissed.

A suit for divorce, by reason of adultery, has been promoted in the Consistory Court by Major John Theodore Ling. The facts of the case have already appeared in this journal in connexion with the action for adultery. Dr. Lushington pronounced for the divorce, and Mrs. Ling's proctor asserted an appeal. There is an imputation of adultery on the part of Major Ling.

Charles Mickleburg, a respectably-dressed man, has been charged before the Worship-street magistrate with obtaining possession of a quantity of property vested in the official assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy, and which was being sold by auction, by means of a cheque for 41*l.* 3*s.* on the Unity Bank, where there were no effects. Several cheques with the same number as that given by Mickleburg had been sent into the bank; and it is suspected that there is a deep-laid conspiracy to defraud at the bottom of the business. The accused stated to the magistrate that he was employed to give the cheques, and had no evil intention or knowledge. He was remanded for a week.

Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, on Wednesday, gave judgment in the case of Mr. Brockwell, a shareholder, in the Royal British Bank. On the bank stopping payment, it was endeavoured to be established against him that he was *de facto* a partner, and that he should be placed on the list of contributories. To this he demurred. His Honour, having gone through the objections and evidence, decided that the report, not being rejected by the company, was adopted; consequently it was an authorized statement, and therefore the company were bound by it. The bank was commenced and continued in fraud; and, even if he were not supported by authority, he would decide that Mr. Brockwell should not be placed on the list of contributories. His Honour, in reply to an application for Mr. Brockwell's costs out of the estate of the company, said he would consider that matter.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

SARDINIAN MEDALS.—General Sir John F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, delivered on Friday week to the officers and men of the Royal Engineers the medals awarded by the King of Sardinia for their conduct during the late war.

THE TROOPS FOR INDIA on board the Lady Jocelyn and James Baines transport ships were inspected by the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, on Tuesday. The inspection took place partly in the Portsmouth Dockyard; partly on board the Lady Jocelyn.

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY visited the Royal Marine Barracks at Plymouth on Tuesday, and inspected those portions of the force destined for China.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The first report of the Council on Military Education was issued on Tuesday. The council recommend the holding of quarterly examinations in London (to begin in January next), under their own direction, by examiners to be annually chosen by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War. The age of candidates for direct appointments is to be from the 1st of January, 1858, not under seventeen years, and after January, 1859, not under eighteen, the latest limit being twenty-one years. The candidates, after producing medical and religious certificates, &c., will be examined in classics, mathematics, English, French, other modern tongues, history and geography, geology and mineralogy, chemistry, heat, electricity, and drawing. Certain marks will be allotted, the minimum of the 'indispensable' ones being 1800 out of 2400, of which 1200 are allotted to mathematics, and 400 each to English, French, and history; of the other (voluntary) subjects a sufficient number of marks must be attained to raise the total number necessary for qualification to 3000. No marks in the voluntary subjects will count unless one-fifth of the whole number allotted be attained. No candidates will be allowed more than two trials, but the second 'go' may take place at any interval from the first within the limit of age.

OBITUARY.

EUGENE SUE, the celebrated novelist, died a few days ago at Anney, in Savoy, where he had been residing for some years past. His disease was an affection of the spine. It is said (writes the *Times* Paris correspondent) that he has left memoirs which are not without interest, and a romance complete.

Mr. W. F. A. DELANE, for many years chief manager of the *Times*, to the building-up of the greatness of which paper he largely contributed by his skill and energy, died last week at the house of his son at Norwich. At the time of his decease, he filled the office of Treasurer of the County Courts of Kent, to which Mr. James Coppock has now been appointed.

BISHOP BLOMFIELD died on Thursday, having survived his resignation of office barely a year. He was born in May, 1786, and was therefore in his seventy-second year. He was the son of a humble schoolmaster at Bury St. Edmund's; but he worked his way up with indomitable perseverance; obtained a good education at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, rapidly rising in the Church, became in time Bishop of Chester, and then of London. To the latter see he was appointed in 1828. Bishop Blomfield did a good deal towards Church extension, and excited considerable alarm in the minds of many persons, some years ago, by what were considered to be Popish tendencies. He was an excellent scholar, and has published several learned works.—An excellent bust of the deceased Bishop, executed by Mr. Behnes, of Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park, is now in possession of the family.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived off Osborne in the *Reine Hortense* at half-past eight o'clock on Thursday morning from Havre, and were received with a royal salute. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Captain Du Plat, had proceeded to the pier. The Prince, with Prince Alfred, immediately went on board the Imperial yacht (which was bright with parterres of flowers) in the Queen's barge, which conveyed the Emperor and Empress to the landing-place, where the Queen received them. The royal party were then conveyed to the house in four of the Queen's carriages; the Queen and Prince, with the Emperor and Empress occupying the first carriage.

THE DELAY IN THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—It is understood that the Government has been unable to obtain any satisfactory information regarding the causes of the delay last week in the Indian telegraph. The director at Trieste cannot give any explanation, except that many messages sent about the same time experienced equal or greater detention. A thunderstorm somewhere between Trieste and Munich is still said to have occasioned the interruption. There is, however, a difficulty in accepting this solution. A thunderstorm might stop a succession of messages, but it is not easy to see how, when communication was resumed, it should cause them to arrive in different order from that in which they were originally transmitted. Thus, it seems, that the despatch addressed to Lord Clarendon from Trieste at 11 5 A.M. on the 28th of July did not arrive in London till 12 35 P.M. on the following day, while a message despatched between three and four hours later arrived at the India House more than an hour sooner. Probably the whole can be made clear, but the subject is hard of investigation, the ways of telegraphs being often as incomprehensible as the majority of messages they contrive to pervert. There is reason to conclude, however, that, if any fault is to be found in the present instance, it does not lie with the English company.—*Times*.

SUICIDES.—The Rev. G. R. J. Tryon, who has been recently inducted to the livings of Old Weston, Brington, and Bythorn, near Huntingdon, cut his throat during the night of Monday week. On the previous day, he had officiated for the first time. The cause of the act does not appear.—A licensed victualler, named John Reed, proprietor of the Stamford Arms, Stamford-street, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He had for some time past been in the habit of drinking to excess in consequence of which he was subject to fits of *delirium tremens*. He was found dead one morning by his maid-servant. An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

FIRE.—The Elmsmere Works, near Dawson-street, Hull, occupied by Mr. Harrop, joiner and builder, were burnt down last Saturday morning. The damage is estimated at nearly 10,000*l.*, of which only a small amount is insured.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS and suite visited the Manchester Exhibition on Monday. Her Majesty has also been to Liverpool.

THE SITE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The report of the National Gallery Site Commission, and the minutes and evidence, were published on Monday. It appears that thirty-four witnesses in all were examined, including Sir C. Eastlake, P.R.A., W. Mulready, Esq., R.A., Sir C. Barry, R.A., R. Westmacott, Esq., R.A., Baron Marochetti, John Ruskin, Esq., the Chancellor of

the Exchequer, and Sir E. Landseer, R.A. On the meeting of the commission, on the 21st May, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.:—"That, after the consideration of various sites suggested to the commissioners, they are of opinion that their choice is confined to the site of the present National Gallery, if sufficiently enlarged, and the estate at Kensington Gore." At the next meeting, the final decision was taken. The chairman (Lord Broughton), the Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. Cockerell, voted for the site of Trafalgar-square; Mr. Richmond voted for the site of the Kensington Gore estate. Professor Faraday stated "that he felt the weight of the opposed considerations (preservation of the pictures and access of the public) to be in his mind so equally balanced, that he could not select one site in preference to the other; he therefore declined to vote."

THE HARVEST.—A considerable portion of the wheat harvest has been got in in the southern parts of England, operations being unusually early on account of the extraordinary fine weather. The grain is of the finest kind, and the total yield will probably be most abundant. In Scotland, it appears that the result is not likely to be so favourable, though the crops will not be below the average.

THE BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.—Efforts are being made by several of the electors of Birmingham to return Mr. Bright in place of the late Mr. Muntz. A meeting was held in the Town-hall on Tuesday, when the show of hands in favour of Mr. Bright, as against Mr. Baron Webster, son of a gentleman living in the neighbourhood, was very considerable.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—The 200th section of the Metropolitan Local Management Act requires that each year the board shall report as to what it has effected. A document of this kind has just been issued, the period embraced in which is from the 1st of January, 1856, to the 30th of January, 1867. Works involving an outlay of 110,892l. 8s. 10d. have been undertaken by the board during the first fifteen months of its existence. The board have likewise examined and approved designs for drainage by the local district boards of 44½ miles of sewage, at an outlay of 100,000l. Loans have been sanctioned to be raised by local boards to the extent of 34,000l. A careful examination of all the main sewers of the metropolis has been made, and estimates have been prepared for putting them in an efficient state of repair. Plans for two new streets, one in Southwark, and the other from King-street, Covent-garden, to St. Martin's-lane, have been decided on, and bills are now before Parliament to permit their formation; these works will cause an outlay of 622,781l. The removal of Middle-row, Holborn, and the formation of a new street from the end of Old-street, St. Luke's, to New Oxford-street, have engaged the attention of the board, and plans and estimates are being prepared. Various other street improvements have also been duly considered. Inquiries have been made and are still pending with reference to throwing open all the bridges across the Thames to afford increased facilitation of traffic, and the board have entered into negotiations with the City of London to see how far that body will co-operate with them in the purchase of Southwark-bridge.

DEATH OF DR. DICK.—The Scotch journals record the demise of Thomas Dick, LL.D., F.R.S., the well-known author of *The Christian Philosopher*, and other kindred works. Dr. Dick, who was in the eighty-third year of his age, expired at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, on Wednesday week.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The latest news from the Cape contains nothing of general interest.

LAMBETH ELECTION FESTIVAL.—A dinner was on Tuesday given to Mr. Roupell, at the Surrey Gardens, to congratulate him on his election to the borough of Lambeth. One of the speakers was Sir Charles Napier, who highly eulogized Mr. Roupell.

MERCANTILE SUSPENSION.—The suspension of Messrs. Foster, Ratty, Hall, and Co., Scotch and Manchester warehousemen, has been announced in the City. Their liabilities are supposed to be considerable—probably more than 50,000l.; and an impression is said to prevail that the liquidation will be very unfavourable.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.—The competition of the Great Northern and Manchester and Sheffield Railway Companies with the London and North Western, for a share of the traffic between Manchester and London, commenced last Saturday. The length of the new route is said to be about eight miles more than that by the London and North Western, but the distance is said by railway men to be capable of being accomplished in four hours and a half.

OUR COUNTRYMEN IN THE EAST.—The Bishop of London has issued a form of prayer, to be used in private or family worship, for our countrymen and countrywomen in the East, under the circumstances of peril by which they are now surrounded.

THE CHARITABLE USES AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES BILLS.—The select committee of the House of Lords, to whom were referred the Charitable Uses Bill and the Roman Catholic Charities Bill (House of Lords), as well as a certain petition praying for amendment of the latter bill, have just handed in their report to the House. Having examined several witnesses, including Mr. Bagshawe, Q.C., and Mr. Harting, a solicitor (both papists), the result of the evidence is that all

or nearly all the Romish charities in this country are mixed up with what has been decided in the Court of Chancery to be 'a superstitious use,' and that they are therefore, in all probability, absolutely void and illegal. Thus, a bequest of money to a Romish priest for saying prayers and celebrating masses for the 'soul' of the testator was decided by Lord Cottenham to be bad, as 'a superstitious use' (West v. Shuttleworth). Now, the evidence taken before the committee shows that a condition to pray for the soul of the founder of a Roman Catholic charity is sometimes expressly, always implicitly, annexed to every charitable foundation. The petitioners, however, point out that it is part of the devotional practices of the Romish Church to offer up prayers for the dead, and they urge that as the exercise of the Romish religion is now freely tolerated in this country, the doctrine of superstitious uses—so far, at least, as relates to praying for the souls of the dead—ought not to be held to attach to their charities so as to affect their validity, and that the bill, therefore, ought to go the length of making all their charities valid where their invalidity solely consists in their having infringed the law relating to superstitious uses. The committee, without expressing any opinion on this claim, feel that it is one entitled to grave and deliberate consideration, but as the session is now so far advanced as to approximate its close, they recommend that the bill should be dropped for the present, and the inquiry resumed early next session. This course will render necessary a short bill, to suspend for another year the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners in respect of Roman Catholic charities. This Charitable Uses Bill has not been considered, as the postponement of the other measure renders it unnecessary to do so at present.—*Times*.

HEROIC CONDUCT.—As some lads were bathing last week in the river Nene, at Peterborough, one of them, named Brown, about twelve years old, got out of his depth and sank. Fortunately, the Rev. J. J. Beresford, Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral, happened to be rowing up at the moment. Although in an extremely weak and delicate state of health, he at once jumped ashore, threw off his clothes, and commenced diving. At the first dive, he got so entangled in the weeds that he had great difficulty in extricating himself. Nothing daunted, he continued his gallant efforts and succeeded in four or five minutes in recovering the body and bringing it ashore. It was not until the next morning that the lad, under able treatment, was restored to health.

THREE MEN DROWNED AT SPITHEAD.—A very calamitous accident occurred on Wednesday night at Spithead, which had its origin in an act of great folly. A party of Royal Marine Artillery sergeants, six in number, with the canteen-keeper at their barracks, a Mr. Pearson, went out to Spithead in a frail dingy for a sail. Sergeant Wainford recklessly climbed to the top of the pole used as a mast, his weight overbalanced the boat, and she capsized. Three of the party were drowned, viz., Sergeants Wainford and Edey, and Mr. Pearson. The escape of the remainder was miraculous. One of them, Sergeant Ursmar, remained twelve hours in the water, keeping himself afloat by the dexterous use of an oar, and was picked up next morning by a collier. He has been sent to Haslar Hospital. The three other sergeants managed to get the boat on its keel, but oars, sails, gear, and everything else was gone, and they had to paddle with their hands some five miles, across Spithead to Langton harbour. After severe trials, they ultimately reached Fort Cumberland at one o'clock on Thursday morning.

MR. HUGHES INNES CAMERON, of British Bank celebrity, has been discharged from custody by order of Mr. Commissioner Fane.

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.—The disputed question of whether black and green teas were the products of different plants, has been finally settled by Mr. Fortune. Though there are two species, one called by botanists *Thea Bohea*, after some mountains in China, and the other *Thea Viridis*, it yet is a mistake to suppose that black tea alone is made from the first, and green tea from the second. Both sorts are made alike from each—the inferior teas from the *bohea* which is cultivated near Canton, and the finer kinds from the *viridis*. The difference in the colour depends solely on the mode of preparation. The leaves for the green tea, being roasted almost immediately after they are gathered, and dried off very quickly, retain more of their natural hue, while the black teas owe their colour to longer exposure to the air, and to being more slowly dried. The finer descriptions of both are made from the young leaves when they first unfold themselves in spring; but the best kinds manufactured are too lightly fired to bear a voyage, being spoilt by the slightest damp, and can never be tasted out of the country. The scented teas owe their flavour to being mixed, when perfectly dry, with the fresh-gathered flowers of the orange, or some other odiferous plant, and after twenty-four hours the dry tea has absorbed the fragrance of the moist flowers, which are then sifted out. The Chinese exercise their ingenuity in giving to the coarser samples of their staple commodity the appearance of the most esteemed sorts; but Mr. Fortune conveys the comfortable assurance that the English merchants on the spot understand their business too well to be deceived, and are too honest for the most part to deceive. More than this is not to be attained. With adulterations of every description at

home, it is wild to suppose that commodities abroad will be kept in their pristine purity, or that a rascally Chinaman will not be able to find a rascally foreigner to conspire with him in cheating the public beyond the sea.—*Quarterly Review*.

WANDERINGS AMID TOMBS.—The ancients perhaps invested their sepulchres with more of solemnity and sublimity, but the moderns have thrown a tender sentiment and softer feeling around the homes of the departed. Their principle has been, not to struggle with corruption, but to cover over and surround its operations with the luxuriance and beauty of present life. Strangely enough, the men of the dark cold north, rather than the sons of the sunny south, have developed most fully the poetry of the tombs. We all know the green grassy mounds and tree-shadowed churchyards of our own land; and everywhere along the shores of the Baltic, and in the islands on the coast of Sweden, the burial-places are little gardens encircled by fences of geranium and sweetbrier—the graves beds of sweet fresh flowers. In a land and among a people where we least expected them, did we find a most beautiful expression of that sentiment and poetry which the hearts of the living offer as a tribute to the shades of the dead. It was in a cemetery at St. Petersburg, attached to the convent and church of St. Alexander Newski. The church was full of the triumphs of life and the royalty of death. Cens and carinas lay there in their state, with the signs of their conquests waving above them. We passed hence into a large open space, where slept the thousands who could only claim the turf as a covering for their dust, and the vault of heaven as the canopy of their mortality. Rows of cypress and drooping willows cast their shadows over the place, and the wild tall grass almost concealed the divisions of the graves. Almost all these graves were of turf—few were of stone. None were unmarked; the lowliest and most solitary had a rude cross at their head. Over some were placed sculptured emblems and allegories, which told, more truly and tenderly than lettered epitaph or inscription, the story of those who lay beneath. A bare tree, left of its branches, its greenness blighted, its trunk scathed and blackened by the lightning-stroke, bespoke the grief of a father mourning over the graves of a household—the lone heart uttering its plaint of utter desolation and bereavement. Near this was a softer touch of pathos. There was a tiny marble mound; at its head stood a marble cross, beside which was the figure of a rose, with its bud hanging mangled and broken from the stem, yet seeming even then to clasp closer and closer to its support—an image of the young soul passing away in the beauty of its bloom and the pureness of its faith, unwithered, unblighted, unstained. We place these among the choicest thoughts we have culled in our wanderings amid the tombs.—*Blackwood*.

AN ANTIQUARIAN LOSS IN EDINBURGH.—The ancient and handsome block of buildings, consisting of houses of immense height, at the head of 'the Mound,' Edinburgh, has been destroyed by fire. It is estimated that at least eighty persons are thrown upon society by the calamity. The houses were associated with the names of David Hume and Boswell.

THE JERROLD PERFORMANCES.—The *Frozen Deep* (which is acted to-night at the Gallery of Illustration for the last time in London) will be performed at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22nd inst. The ladies' parts will be sustained on these occasions by professional actresses. It was at the request of a deputation of the most influential men in Manchester, at the end of Mr. Dickens' reading of his *Christmas Carol*, that he consented to give these extra performances for the benefit of the Jerrold Memorial Fund.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT AT THE OLYMPIC.—The Olympic begins its new management on Monday, when Mr. Robson will produce Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama, *The Lighthouse*. This will be the first time that one of Mr. Collins's productions has been brought forward in a regular theatre, though within the last few weeks the public have had a few irregular opportunities of testing his dramatic powers and his command over their emotions. The story of *The Lighthouse* is intensely interesting, and the writing of a character to bring out the capabilities of the actors to the full. Mr. Robson will perform Mr. Dickens's part of Aaron Gurnock. We doubt not that he will have an overflowing house—the earnest of a long course of success.

THE REBUILDING OF COVENT GARDEN will commence on Monday, and be completed next May. Mr. Barry is the architect; Messrs. Lucas the contractors.

THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE.—Another important paper has just been laid upon the table of the House of Peers. It consists of sixteen pages folio, and is entitled 'The Case of Lord Edmund Bernard Howard, an infant, by his father, the Duke of Norfolk, petitioning to be heard against the claim of Earl Talbot to the Earldom of Shrewsbury.' It follows up *seriatim* the various genealogical points brought forward by Lord Talbot in his 'case,' and more especially adverted to the fact that the identity is far from being satisfactorily established between William Talbot, the father of the Bishop of Durham of that name and the William Talbot from whom the noble claimant asserts his direct descent. The question has now begun to assume a very intricate appearance, and there is little doubt that no decision on the matter will be given by the Committee of the House of Lords during the continuance of the present session.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, August 8.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The business in this House was confined to the forwarding a number of Bills through various stages, with very little discussion.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House held a morning sitting.

DROGHEDA ELECTION.

The Report of the Committee on the Drogheda Election Petition was brought up, and it was stated that Mr. McCann was duly elected; and that riotous proceedings had taken place on the day of nomination, and it did not appear that proper precautions to secure good order had been taken by the authorities.

The NEW ZEALAND LOAN GUARANTEE BILL and the SALE OF WASTE LAND (NEW ZEALAND) BILL were read a third time and passed, as was the NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT BILL.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE STATION BILL was read a third time and passed.

The DULWICH COLLEGE BILL and the DUNBAR HARBOUR LOAN BILL were considered, and ordered to be read a third time.

The sitting was suspended at twenty minutes to one o'clock until six, when the House resumed.

DUBLIN ELECTION.

The Committee in the Dublin Election Petition reported that Mr. Grogan and Mr. Vance were duly returned at the last election, and that promises of money to vote were held out to freemen of the city of Dublin, but not with the knowledge of the sitting members.

THE EUPHRATES ROUTE TO INDIA.

Mr. SOMMERAN ESTCOURT, who had a motion on the paper to call attention to the subject of adopting the route of the Euphrates Valley to India, postponed it in consequence of the absence of Lord Palmerston.

TROOPS AT BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

In answer to Mr. W. VANSITTART, Mr. VERNON SMITH said that regiments had been sent to Bombay and Madras Presidencies to supply the place of those which had been sent on to Bengal. A large force was also being concentrated at Point-de-Galle, Ceylon, to be at the disposal of the Governors of Bombay and Madras, besides which a due proportion of the artillery which had been sent out to India would be stationed at those Presidencies.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

A series of bills consolidating the criminal law, which had come down from the House of Lords, and stood for second reading, were withdrawn by the Government.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS COMMITTEE.

Mr. NEWDEGATE complained that in appointing the committee to consider the statute relating to Parliamentary oaths, the phrase, 'gentlemen of the long robe,' was a very extensive one, and he wished to know if it applied to all barristers in the House, or only to such as were actually in practice—the list only contained the names of the nominated members.—The SPEAKER said that the standing orders of the House had been fully complied with in the nomination of the committee.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW.—THE ASSIZES.

In answer to Mr. WARREN, Sir J. PAKINGTON said that the Report of the Commission to inquire into the Administration of the Common Law Courts and the future arrangements of the Assizes had been signed; and there was a recommendation to alter and modify the present arrangement of the Assizes.

THE CHIMNEY-POTS OF SOMERSET HOUSE.—THE DRAWING-ROOMS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

In answer to Mr. STAFFORD, Sir BENJAMIN HALL said that no sufficient trial had been made of Mr. Binny's new chimney-pots in Somerset House to enable him to state that they would be adopted. With regard to any expenditure on St. James's Palace for the better convenience of persons attending her Majesty's Drawing-rooms, no estimate could be made without application to Parliament. At the last drawing-room, arrangements had been made by which no inconvenience was suffered, and it was not at present intended to make any further alteration.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, resuming at clause 16. The discussion in committee occupied the remainder of the sitting.

THE PRINCIPALITIES DIFFICULTY.

It is stated (on the assurance of despatches from Constantinople, dated August 5th) that M. Thouvenel has again threatened a rupture of diplomatic relations, in consequence of the refusal of the Sultan to recall the Kaimakan of Moldavia. The Sultan has declared that he will communicate directly with the Emperor of the French by an autograph letter.

A telegraphic message from the same city, dated the 6th, says:—

"The Porte having refused to accede to M. Thouvenel's demand for the annulment—immediate, absolute,

and without examination—of the Moldavian election, he has broken off diplomatic relations with the Turkish Government, and to-day, at half-past twelve, the flag of the French Embassy was hauled down. It is not yet known whether the Ministers of Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, who have threatened to follow the example of their colleague, will do so."

THE CONTINENT.

Two hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Galata. The establishment of the *Sœurs Françaises* was saved. The tribes of the Muttalis have pillaged the Christians in the town of Sour. M. de Lesseps, French Consul at Beyrout, has gone to the spot to demand a public reparation of the outrage.

Russia has made an application to the Porte with a view to such a modification of the Treaty of Paris as will enable her to employ a larger number of vessels of war to carry on her present operations on the coast of Circassia.

A serious affair has taken place at Islatavia in the Caucasus between the Russian troops and the main body of the forces of Schamyl, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of four hundred killed. The Russians had eight men killed and forty-seven wounded.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions, including season tickets, for six days ending Friday, August 7th, 55,859.

Open Council.

(IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.)

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write?—MILTON.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

August 5, 1857.

SIR,—The energetic manner in which you have followed up, with a public spirit and feeling of justice, my endeavours to bring under the notice of Parliament the subject in which I have been engaged, induces me to call your attention to the following facts:—

Mr. Coningham, the honourable Member for Brighton, applied to the House of Commons on 19th May to be allowed to appoint an ordinary Committee of fifteen to inquire into my petition for an investigation of the proceedings of certain high functionaries of the Duchy of Lancaster, in first 'preventing me from exercising the rights, powers, and privileges of my office of Auditor, and (afterwards) in superseding me by a near connexion of the Receiver-General to audit that officer's accounts for Parliament.'

This Petition called in question the acts of Lord Belper, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Harrowby, who had been Chancellors of the Duchy—also the proceedings of the Receiver-General, his deputy, and the Clerk of the Council.

The opposing powers would assent only to a Committee of five members, and on condition that they were not to be appointed by Mr. Coningham.

This Select Committee have published a Report on the subject, but without it being accompanied and confronted by the evidence upon which it professes to have been drawn up, although I have protested against such a course being adopted when a limited number of copies of the evidence have, for some weeks, been printed for the Committee.

The evidence, which the Chancellors and other functionaries of the Duchy have put forward in attempting to justify their endeavours to deprive the Auditor of the means of checking their proceedings, have been merely the expression of their own opinions by which they have asserted that the Chancellor of the Duchy is 'autocratic' and, even, if he required the Auditor to sign a document containing a fraud, he ought to do so.

My evidence on the contrary has, throughout, been supported by the production either of the correspondence, Acts of Parliament, Charters, Patents or other documents, and by the legal opinion of Sir Fitz Roy Kelly that the proceedings of the Duchy Officials, in preventing me from being present at the Council of the Duchy and interfering with the functions of my office, have been illegal.

The Committee have, however, shut their eyes to these facts and acted only on the unsupported statements of the noblemen and other officials of the Duchy.

I therefore ask, and trust, that as I have had, and still have, to contend upon my own resources against what is daily termed to me the 'overpowering influence' and combinations which have been brought to bear against me, you will not allow your judgment

to be overruled by the Report of the Committee; but, that you will form your opinion of the matter on the evidence itself.

Throughout the whole of the Examination I was pressed by the Committee, but more particularly by the Chairman, to draw inferences from the facts I put forward in Evidence, until, at the risk of giving offence, I positively refused to commit myself to any other statements than facts; after which the Chairman framed some of his questions as inferences. The Report, which avoids noticing the evidence I have produced to prove separately each paragraph of my Petition, now throws its whole weight to prejudice the facts by alluding to them as inferences on my part.

This matter cannot be allowed to rest, and I hope you will exercise your power in directing public attention to the Evidence, and in procuring a searching investigation into the Management of these Ducal Estates for some years back.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS ROBERT BERTOLACCI.

5, Cornwall-terrace, St. George's-road, Pimlico.

P.S.—The Committee was composed of Sotheman Estcourt, Esq., (Chairman), Member for North Wiltshire; Lord Harry Vane, Member for the County of Durham, South; Viscount Goderich, Member for the West Riding of Yorkshire; James Hans Hamilton, Esq., Member for the County of Dublin; and Thomas William Bramston, Esq., Member for South Essex.

A HARD CASE.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—A case came under my especial observation a few years since, involving a judicial decision which I have always considered to have been most false and unjust. The national schoolmaster was accused by a girl, at the instigation of her father (a policeman), of an aggravated assault; he was committed, and convicted under Chief Justice Jervis, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Immediately after the apprehension of the accused by the father, he went to two houses to obtain corroboration of his daughter's statement but met with a direct contradiction. Throughout the parish generally the charge was, and is to this day, considered altogether a false one. Memorials signed by three-fourths of twelve hundred householders were sent to the Home Office, his wife appealed to the judge, the place of the prisoner's birth also forwarded memorials, the prisoner himself petitioned the Home Office and Quarter Sessions for further inquiry, but all to no purpose. I applied personally to the Home Office and by letter to the judge, but with a similar result, and the jury also tried their best for a further inquiry by a memorial. The injustice still continues; two girls who gave evidence in favour of the prisoner were treated as perjured; more evidence that was forthcoming but not called for would have confirmed them; and the uncorroborated testimony of the prosecutrix availed over all. I had of my own knowledge testimony that would have gone far to prove the girl unworthy of credit, it was not called for. The policeman continues in office and has been recently made a sergeant. Endeavours were made to convict the girl of perjury; a true bill was given by the grand jury, but on coming on for trial, Baron Alderson would not allow it to proceed. I own the case does appear on the surface a difficult one to deal with, but, intimately acquainted as I am with all the parties, I have no hesitation in saying the charge is a cross act of perjury. I have neither spared time nor expense to obtain a reinvestigation; a barrister of twenty years' standing has had all the papers before him, and is of my opinion; the chaplain and governor of the gaol also, a magistrate and M.P. of the county, who heard the first trial, satisfied of the falseness of the charge, tried for further inquiry, and contributed towards the expenses of a second trial, but without effect, and thus the matter now rests. Still I am not satisfied, and I wrote some time since requesting access to the papers that have been presented to the Home Office, in order to copy and publish them, but was denied. However, I have sufficient papers by me and others forthcoming to make out a good case for publication, and I hope some day to do it, but I must wait a bit; the expenses attendant on the above were not light, the master was but a poor man, so that from first to last my responsibilities in the matter were little less than 100*l.*, which for a curate are not easily overcome. Should you think anything more of this communication and could help in bringing about an investigation, I should feel truly thankful.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. BROOKE STEVENSON.

Assistant Curate.

Suttonwithfield, Notts, August 3, 1857.

P.S.—I have had seventeen years' experience as a curate.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—*DR. ARNOLD*

THE DIVORCE BILL.

THE general Divorce Bill has caused a stir in the public mind which the particular Divorce Bills have never aroused. For our readers must bear in mind that the bill now passing through the Commons is in the main merely calculated to make more easy and therefore more general the divorces which peers and other wealthy persons now occasionally obtain from the House of Lords. This caution is necessary, for one hears in society vague talk about the multiplicity of divorces for any and every cause under 'the new bill.' The new bill makes the adultery of the wife and 'adultery and cruelty' by the husband the only grounds of divorce. There is thus no increase, but there is an extension of the facilities, of divorce, for instead of the three suits (criminal conversation, suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, and special Act of Parliament) now necessary, one suit in a new Court will be sufficient for the purpose. This will simply make divorce easy to those who have as good grounds for asking it as the wealthy persons who now obtain it by special privilege. No practical man denies that this is a real 'law reform.' Men not practical, men who seem to set the Church above both God and man, object on principle to the dissolubility of marriage, and object in practice to the extension of divorce. But these men of religion confound two essentially distinct things—marriage as a religious sacrament or institution, and marriage as a civil bond.

Marriage is a religious institution—not as Lord STOWELL, quoted by Mr. GLADSTONE, lays down, 'when religion is received into a State,' but when religion is recognized by the individual conscience. When a man and woman, loving one another, seek the consecration of the Church to their union in marriage, it is made a religious bond by the force of their own consent to its sacred character. Society has in nearly all countries consented to recognise the sacred ceremony as a civil contract; but this recognition is a secular consequence established for the convenience of the State. It neither adds to nor diminishes the value of the rite in the eyes of the religious person, who regards the rite as indissoluble, and who says, "Come what may, my marriage cannot be dissolved; the Church has bound and the civil law cannot

loose." If any legislation attempted to coerce the conscience of this man—attempted to make him regard his marriage as dissolved—attempted to force him into a second marriage, which to his mind would be adultery—every man in England would protest against the oppression. But no law of divorce ever enacted has interfered with the religious obligations of any married persons; it simply deals as becomes it with the secular consequences of marriage. It dissolves the marriage; but its dissolution cannot touch that bond which the priest may have imposed on the conscience of the man and wife. This is no imaginary case. Roman Catholics may be divorced by law, but no religious Roman Catholic considers himself divorced in conscience. It is open to the High Church party, represented by Mr. GLADSTONE, to fly to a similar refuge—a hiding-place into which no Attorney-General can penetrate. The new Divorce Bill is an enabling, not a compulsory, act. It does not prevent that forgiveness of the guilty wife which Mr. DRUMMOND and Mr. GLADSTONE contemplate; it does not prevent the injured husband from taking her back to his heart and home; it does not even prevent the divorced parties from marrying each other again. But it says to the husband wronged by the adultery of his wife, "You can separate yourself from this woman, and thus prevent her imposing upon your heart and home a child not yours;" and it says to the woman who suffers from the 'adultery and cruelty,' or the 'incestuous adultery' of her husband, "You can obtain your freedom, and seek elsewhere for domestic happiness." But it forces no conscience; it releases no man or woman from any religious obligation they may entertain. It simply enables those who hate each other to avoid the secular consequences of their union.

We may take higher ground, and discuss the dissolubility of marriage in its purely religious aspect. The man swears at the altar to 'love and to cherish,' the woman to 'love and obey,' until death; when love and obedience have ceased, the marriage vow is broken. God instituted marriage as an ordinance of love, not as a legal contract compelling the man to give bed and board to a profligate woman, or to pay for the support of children the offspring of adultery. Even according to High Church teaching, God must regard with as much anger the undissolved marriage of unloving persons as the dissolution of marriage where there is no love. The ends of marriage in the eyes of statesmen may be the security of property to legitimate heirs and the maintenance of the fabric of civil society, but the priest expressly regards it as a holy ordinance 'instituted in the time of man's innocency' (before suits for alimony, or separation, or wife's debts, were discovered) to prevent profligacy and to preserve the purity of religion. No Attorney-General can touch this sacred rite, but the High Church party, feeling, we suppose, that through their own feebleness they are losing their hold on the conscience of the laity, call in, as of yore, the secular arm to give to the secular consequences of marriage a legal indissolubility, and thus bind together by fear of the gaol and the hulk the married couples who would condemn the ordinances of the Church.

An objection to the new bill comes from another side: Lord LYNTHURST asserts that adultery by the husband should be as legitimate a cause of divorce as adultery by the wife. Leaving out of the question the practical consideration that adultery by the wife imposes a material wrong on the husband, while adultery by the husband imposes only a sentimental wrong on the wife, we take our stand on the principle which religion in all

ages has indirectly sanctioned, and which the moral instinct of mankind has always asserted, that adultery by a man is not so sinful as adultery by a woman. One might discover some recondate reason for the difference, but we rely on the universal sense of society, which forgives in a man social sins it cannot forgive in a woman. Whether it is that a woman to be pure at all must be entirely pure; or whether it is that man, with a stronger mind, may make vice a 'thing apart,' while woman, more sensitive, is thoroughly tainted with one great sin, it is the fact (and against facts we cannot fight) that an unchaste woman is, in the eyes of every man and woman in the kingdom, tenfold more guilty and abhorred than an unchaste man. But while laying down this as true, we would accept Lord LYNTHURST's amendment as embodying a principle that would have indirectly a beneficial effect. It would arm a wife persecuted in many ways with a power of release. The Scottish wives possess the power, they seldom use it; but we have no doubt that it gives a dignity to their position which must have a good result.

Leaving the arguments of priests and women we come to the arguments of 'men of the world.' They assert that the indissolubility of marriage has a good effect on persons of restive tempers; that it induces them to bear and forbear when they know that escape is out of the question. We do not deny that there are couples on whom this consideration has an influence in establishing a decorous if not a happy household; but we must not forget that there are many who would wear with ease a chain that might be taken off at any hour who bear with irritation an irremovable yoke. We know also that the sense of an everlasting bond tempts many husbands and wives into cruelties and provocations they would never dare to exercise were there any prospect of the punishment of divorce. For it must not be forgotten (while the religious party are strangely enough always talking of divorce as a privilege) that to many husbands, and to nearly all wives, divorce would be, to speak most lightly, a serious inconvenience. Many a husband of the middle class who now by repeated petty annoyances persecutes his wife, would hesitate to do so were he aware that any slip on his part would arm her with power to obtain a release from his control, and thus deprive him of a helpmate who may be useful though not openly esteemed, and convenient though not respected.

To the provisions of the 'bill which secure to her own use the earnings of a wife deserted for a year, and which enable her to obtain judicial separation when the desertion has extended for two years, we cordially assent. It is also satisfactory that judicial separation (equivalent to the divorce *à mensâ et thoro*) is to be obtainable for all those causes which now are visited with partial divorce in the Ecclesiastical Court.

THE BENGAL TERROR.

THE Bengal mutiny has already been traced to a hundred separate sources by writers and speakers, each of whom, having detected a real or imaginary flaw in our Indian system, has triumphantly connected it with the revolt of the native regiments. Mr. DISRAELI has compounded a curious theory, attributing the late events to our extensive annexations, our religious meddling, and our tampering with the ancient institutes of property. This view, with many others equally plausible, may be disposed of by a reference to the single fact that the rebellion is military, instead of national. It is not Bengal but the Bengal army that has sprung into insurrection. We

have to ascertain by what influences, while thirty-five millions of the population have remained tranquil, if not content, seventy-eight regiments, within thirty-six days, melted away from under the British flag. The mutiny can be no accident. Some mortal offence must have been given to that army which is the chief in India, being more costly and upon a grander scale than the united establishments of Bombay and Madras. We will lay aside the assumption of foreign influences. There is more than one power interested in undermining our Eastern dominion; Russian agencies have frequently been detected to the south of the Afghan mountains; moreover, there has been at times a sudden influx of gold among the Sepoys, who have been observed to communicate with those mysterious traders in money, whose written dialect is less intelligible than the *Konx ompax* of ELEUSIS; possibly the stamped cakes and the lotus flowers indicate more than a local conspiracy; but the evidence is vague, and we do not care to exaggerate its importance. Why, then, have the troops of the Bengal provinces revolted, and not revolted only, but breathed the bloodiest vengeance against their English commanders, violating women and young girls, and then subjecting them to cruelties more atrocious and unnatural than ever were invented by Roman emperors, Tartar conquerors, or Spanish priests, and carrying their ferocity to such a pitch as even to strip children, flog and torture them, cut off their hands and feet, and prick them to death with bayonets and tulwars? We need not go far for an explanation of these hideous outrages. The Asiatic, in a state of desperation, is a remorseless fatalist, and his propensities tempt him to run a muck of slaughter until overtaken by the doom which he sullenly anticipates. The crew of a sinking ship have been known, when all hope was lost, to ravish every woman on board and murder every child; their frenzy took that bestial form as to their terrified fancies the moment of annihilation drew near. So, in India, the garrison of Delhi, with no prospect before it except an interval of unlimited lust and rapine, has literally grovelled in human blood, and enjoyed a licentious satiety of violence. When and wherever in history armies have burst into revolt or lost the spirit of subordination, they have signalized themselves by similar ebullitions of fury, which an observer finds it difficult to understand. We do not think that any special reason is to be traced to account for such acts as cutting off a young girl's breasts and a child's feet near Delhi, the scourging of a lady to death at Shahjehanpore, or the reported tragedy in the Raj of the spectral Mogul, who is said to have ordered an English girl to be stripped in his presence and slowly divided limb from limb.

But there must have been deep-seated and widely-spread causes, resulting in the mutiny. Unhappily our military administration in Bengal has been so rotten that few persons have been astonished at its collapse. We have raised a vast and powerful army from the proudest population in the East, containing one European to every twenty-four natives; we have confided this tremendous organisation principally to the care of subalterns; we have placed striplings who ride at the head of infantry companies, and dandies who disdain the service, in command of magnificent battalions of grenadiers, of whom every one was a giant and a Brahmin, physically and morally far the superior of any Addiscombe youngster or spider-waisted loiterer from Pall-mall. We have allowed these soldiers, while their captains, colonels, and lieutenant-generals were doing clerical duty, to imbibe the teachings of

libellous and ribald native prints, inspired in some cases by abandoned Europeans, paid and pensioned for calumniating the British Government in the interest of the dethroned princes. Worse than all, we have preserved the false titular distinctions of conquered dynasties; we had a Mogul in Delhi ready to become the puppet of an insurrection, and should a storm ever arise among the Maharrattas, they still have their HOLKAR and their SINDIAH to proclaim. The Indian troops have had facilities for comparing their own low rank and humble allowances with those of their European officers; they have measured their relative strength; the Parsee priests have absolutely instigated them to revolt; they know that Bengal never contained so much opulence as now. Ever since 1792, anonymous letters have been disseminated by unknown hands through the Bengal cantonments, urging the men to kill their officers and resume their independence. Those were the seeds; in 1857 we reap the harvest.

Without denying the defects of the general police system in Bengal, the danger of interfering with old and almost sacred tenures, and the pernicious influences of ignorant missionary zeal, we are convinced that the military outbreak has a distinctly military origin. If not, why are the great cities peaceful, the villages loyal, the masses of the population undisturbed? It is true that the retired and pensioned Sepoy almost invariably retreats to the place of his birth, and forms a link between the army and the people; but after losing seventy-eight regiments, we have not lost the allegiance of a single province; even in Delhi, it is believed, the inhabitants will gladly welcome the entrance of the besieging army.

If it can be shown that the discipline of a great army has been radically vitiated, that it has been weakly officered, that disaffection has been allowed to ripen unchecked, and that a Bengal mutiny has long been predicted by men whose observations have been purely military, we think that more will be gained by a close inspection of our military system in India, than by wandering among the exaggerations of Mr. MALCOLM LEWIS, or believing that a rebel King has been enthroned at Delhi because we put an end some time ago to the crapulous despotism of Oude.

FRANCE ON THE DANUBE.

THE new Eastern question is of a somewhat complex nature. The Treaty of Paris contained a clause by which it was agreed that the authorities in Moldavia and Wallachia should convene a Divan *ad hoc* to express the wishes of the people with reference to their future institutions. The elections have taken place under every circumstance of injustice, exclusion, and corruption, and the immediate result is favourable to the policy of England, Austria, and the Ottoman Porte. France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia refuse to recognize the vote, and insist upon a new election. They threaten to withdraw their representatives from Constantinople should the Porte reject their demands; and this violent diplomacy, although it has not yet led to concessions, has produced a modification of the SULTAN'S Cabinet.

Austria, England, and Turkey are opposed to the political union of the Principalities under one government; France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia are in favour of it. The three Powers object that the union would be injurious to the Ottoman Empire; the four Powers deny this. But of what value is the Austrian objection? Has not Austria, under the signature of the Treaty of Paris, secretly proposed to Russia a joint occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, a challenge in

the face of all Europe, a rupture of the Paris Convention? And did not Russia betray this proposal to the participating Cabinets? We may suspect the policy of Russia, but it does not follow that we should confide in Austrian integrity. We believe that the union of the provinces is desired by the inhabitants themselves, chiefly upon the ground that it would erect them into a free and independent state, with a capacity for self-defence, but connecting itself with the public law of Europe, by acknowledging the modified sovereignty of the Porte. No doubt the Assemblies elected last month are hostile to this project; but they are the mere mouthpieces of Prince VOGORIDES, an agent of the Porte, who is known to have expressed his contempt for popular suffrages, and to have said that as the Emperor of the French nominated *his* candidates to seats in the Assembly, and manipulated the elections, he, as Kaimakan, was justified by precedent and by example. Public opinion, in truth, has not been allowed to act, and the returns took place amid the protests of the majority. Of course we are bound to congratulate the French Government upon its devotion to electoral purity, a sentiment which, stifled at home, breaks out upon the Danube, and proves that although LOUIS NAPOLEON despises the people of France, he respects the people of Moldavia, and will not countenance in a VOGORIDES that which is divine in a BONAPARTE. In a general sense, perhaps, it is well for mankind that, although the French are treated as infants, the Roumans find their rights defended by no less a person than M. DE THOUVENEL. But if we were Frenchmen we might feel disparaged.

Bucharest, under these influences, has been converted into a Babel of intrigues, with the agents of the several powers carrying on a contest of crinoline diplomacy, in which, up to the present moment, France has been signally successful. Not that Prince VOGORIDES has deferred to her; but that she has taken up the popular policy, and is making manifest advances, while ground is proportionately lost by England, a Power, we are sorry to say, very indifferently represented throughout the Principalities. Neither the French, Russian, Prussian, and Sardinian league, nor the British, Austrian, and Turkish, appears inclined to give way; but the *causeries* of Osborne may prove too many for M. DE THOUVENEL; we have, at all events, the materials of a new and instructive commentary upon the preamble to the Treaty of Paris, "There shall be perpetual peace and amity," &c.

A PLOT IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

BEFORE the public accepts the Report of the Judicial Committee upon Mr. BERTOLACCI'S case, let us recal the circumstances under which that Report has been made. When Mr. CONINGHAM moved for inquiry, the Government acquiesced, and five gentlemen, some of them mutual friends, were nominated by the Committee of Selection to investigate the charges in the petition. The members named were not only in some instances mutual friends, but generally personal friends of the two Earls and the Baron implicated. They received evidence, and they framed a report; the report is before the public, but where is the evidence? Kept back for three weeks—probably until Parliament has risen—and we beg to hint to our contemporary, the *Times*, that it has, with excusable precipitation, founded an article upon three or four pages of official whitewashing without waiting for the blue-book, which would have enabled it to judge between the decision of Mr. SOTHERAN ESTCOURT and his colleagues, and the testimony of Mr. BERTOLACCI and his colleagues.

To the *Globe* and *Times* together, when they say that Mr. BERTOLACCI has charged Earl GRANVILLE and the Duke of NEWCASTLE with gross corruption, we reply that he has not so charged them. To invent one statement which has not been made, and rebut it, is far from being an ingenuous way of meeting another which has not been disproved or even denied. The Report is a specimen of technical special pleading; we assert that its conclusions are contrary to evidence, and that the question must be carried into a higher court. Justice has not been done. Every public servant—nay, every citizen—is interested in carrying out this scrutiny and making high functionaries responsible. What do the Tories say? Sir FITZROY KELLY's opinion has been set aside in favour of that delivered by Mr. ELLIS and Mr. JAMES, themselves inculpated officers of the Duchy. The maxim has been laid down that the Duchy of Lancaster is under the supreme control of the Chancellor: is this law or dogma? Sir FREDERICK THESIGER stated in the House of Commons, on Monday, that, when retained as counsel, he held his personal judgment as worth nothing; he was bound by acts of Parliament. The Duchy Attorney-General appeals to no charter or statute whatever, but pronounces an opinion which enables the Committee to get rid of Mr. BERTOLACCI's Letters-Patent and the Auditor's immemorial privileges.

The Report is singularly loose in texture, and contains several important admissions. The Auditor was right in representing that the leases of the Duchy were drawn up carelessly; then why was he wrong in interfering upon other similar points? The Report refers to one lawsuit which might have been stopped could the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the First Lord of the Treasury have agreed; whereas there was more than one. It is allowed that the Receiver-General's deputy spoke to the Auditor about keeping open the accounts of 1853, to allow Earl GRANVILLE time to pay his arrears. "Mr. BERTOLACCI was merely made acquainted with the fact of the arrears, and perhaps thought there was something wrong." Perhaps, indeed, since he detected systematic efforts to keep him in ignorance, and was called upon blindly to sign documents which might have been fraudulent. He understood, moreover, that Crown property was being sold below its value. "The Returns to Parliament," says the Report, "did not show the real amounts" paid as salaries and fees. "In one year's return the word Accountant is substituted for the word Receiver-General; by which means it was concealed from the House who the party intended really was. This is true." Then who understood his duties—the Auditor, or the Chancellor who obstructed him and covered with his signature these garbled returns? Mr. BERTOLACCI, the Report goes on to say, did not audit the accounts. He has shown that to audit them honestly was impossible; he was called upon to certify that which might have been false, to sanction that which might have been fraudulent; but that his presence, even with his functions of check thus limited and resisted, was of great public value, is shown by the fact that a large increase in the revenue of the Duchy resulted from his exertions. Perhaps we must admit that the Auditor exposed his simplicity in imagining he was to do his duty.

The Committee badgered him upon every point; but it received, without corroboration, the bare assertions of the individuals whom he confronted. Perhaps it was due to Earl GRANVILLE to accept his account of transactions with the Duchy with no uncourtly hesitation, but there is a gloss, even to the

GRANVILLE history. "I have built on the property thirty third-class cottages," he said. But he did not say, "And I have let them at very fair rentals." He said, "I have built new colliery-shafts," but he forgot to say that by the coal and iron masters of the locality his bargain is considered a very good one. We quote the *Preston Guardian*:—

It is to be lamented that his lordship did not use an excellent and appropriate opportunity of removing the prejudice, excited by recent speeches of his neighbours, Copeland, Ricardo, and Wise, in the House of Commons. The three honourable members state that his lordship's servants wantonly injured and destroyed the house property of two thickly-populated townships in Staffordshire. This is a serious charge, and it has often been repeated out of doors, but never answered. The traveller in his tour through the manufacturing districts being led to the seat of the ceramic manufactures, is struck quite as forcibly by the mining havoc—by works and dwelling-houses tumbling down, cracked walls, and roofs rent in twain—as by the beautiful products of Copeland, Minton, and Wedgwood. When he asks who perpetrated this terrible destruction of property, he is told, "Earl Granville." If the awakened curiosity of the tourist prompt him to inquire why the earl is not compelled to make good the damage, or compensate the parties injured, the reply is strangely significant. "You see, sir, Earl Granville is a tenant of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Queen [*i. e.* the Duchy council] protects him," is the stereotyped answer.

LORD GRANVILLE, the favoured and fortunate tenant, reproving this conduct when Chancellor, said:—

"For several years I thought my name was in the parliamentary returns, but I have since found that that is not the case; but I never gave any directions that my accounts should be kept back."

And this is the way he performed his duties as guardian and steward of those important public estates. He signs the parliamentary returns without knowing that the name of the principal defaulter (his own name) has been omitted. We admit the integrity of the Chancellor, but why did he receive 2500*l.* a year? The Report is a veil drawn over the entire case. But the public will wait for the evidence, which has been kept back, although it has been in type for some weeks. The Report is unaccompanied by Sir FITZROY KELLY's opinion, to which it is a contradiction; but that opinion has been published, and although the *âme damnée* of Lord GRANVILLE, drawing his whole knowledge of the affair from seven pages of flimsy mystification, chooses to exhibit Mr. BERTOLACCI's position upside down, the exposure has made a public impression which will not be effaced. We now understand how the administrative machinery of our departments is worked; our faith has been upset; we know that any amount of Redpathism is possible in the public offices; we have only to regret that Mr. BERTOLACCI has been sacrificed, and to express a conviction that, whatever may be ordained by a Committee of five members packed for the Government, the opportunity will arrive for showing that the administration of this great country does not possess, and does not deserve, the confidence of one man of common honesty or common sense.

A HOUSE OF SKELETONS—AND THE KEY.

THE three eminent engineers to whom Sir BENJAMIN HALL has referred the drainage plans of the Metropolitan Commissioners report, that the whole valley of the Thames is so saturated with refuse that pure water can be obtained only from four of the tributaries that traverse it—a painful illustration of a city living on a foundation of its own corruption. The same aspect of corruption surpassing the means of its own redemption is exhibited in the moral aspect of our great metropolis. Sectaries of all persuasions have exposed this truth before, and each had his nostrum; but they have all failed, because they dogmatized and preached, without assisting to expose the real cause of the evil; just as men preached against the plague,

ascribed it to some 'sin' apart from bad ventilation and drainage, and recommended 'mortifications' or ceremonials as the cure. Because, in short, they refused to look at facts, or to study the cure of the disease or its diagnosis. We do the same in the moral plagues of our day: we pretend that we are still the same soundly upright men in commerce, and think to deal with commercial vice through bankrupt laws, lenient and severe, that counteract each other except in creating bankruptcy. The Bloomsbury County Court has supplied another illustration of our 'English morality.'

Mr. HUNTER, an upholsterer in Tottenham-court-road, brought an action to recover 15*l.* 10*s.* for goods sold to 'Lady AGNES,' a lady living at No. 1, Eccleston-terrace, Fimlico. There was no dispute as to the supply of the goods, but the question before the court rested upon the delivery and receipt of a summons; and it was in the endeavour to prove that formality that the family arrangements were brought out. Two of the witnesses were THERESA, the sister of Lady AGNES, and Mrs. ANN ROGERS, their mother. The mistress of the house is Lady AGNES, who keeps 'a butler;' her sister lives with her, and assists in receiving the visitors. Mrs. ROGERS is the housekeeper—literally her daughters' servant, paid in wages, and apparently in good wages; for the worthy housekeeper was 'dressed in the height of fashion.' Another officer in the establishment is Lady AGNES's 'Secretary.' These are titles which imply an establishment of 'distinguished' character. The nature of the income may be understood when we state that the visitors appear to be only gentlemen.

"An exceptional case!" cries the defender of the existing system. We deny it, and in proof we appeal to very unexceptionable evidence—the Representative Council of St. Marylebone, held at the Court-house on Saturday, Mr. Churchwarden SODEN in the chair. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration a letter from Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, who, as an inhabitant of Portland-place, complained of an increasing nuisance—the multiplication of indictable houses in the streets east of Portland-place. Two streets were named, and the number of houses was returned at 130 or 140, harbouring nine hundred or a thousand of the women whose very appearance in Portland-place alarms and shocks Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER. People are leaving the parish, and the district suffers. The Rev. Mr. GARNIER said "one wealthy gentleman who had been compelled to give up his mansion was a supporter of all their local charities, schools, and benevolent institutions, and the clergy and the poor, as well as the parish, would deeply feel his loss." The Representative Council was all for prosecution.

But one member detected a difficulty. Mr. HUTCHONS did not see what the vestry could do in this matter.

"Norton-street, Charlotte-street, and the neighbourhood had possessed the same character for thirty or forty years. It was a most difficult question to deal with. The Colonnade of the Regent's-quadrant had been taken down some few years since, one of the main objects being to prevent the congregation of those unfortunate women, but he believed it had not resulted in effecting that object to any great extent."

Of course not; but there were two suggestions. One gentleman was for fastening upon one particular house, and pursuing the case to the uttermost. The Rector was of opinion "that if they could not 'destroy' the evil it would be better to disperse it." Disperse it! Dilute the vice of the highest by mingling it with the virtue of the middle class! Is that the Marylebone missionary's plan for redeeming Marylebone mankind? Besides, it is 'dispersed' already. The map

of London is marked with a black stain,—street after street is added to the condemned districts, and by degrees a whole city within a city is growing to colossal dimensions. Disperse it! Disperse the waters of the deluge!

And this evil is to be got rid of by ignoring it—as if any disease can be cured by refusing to know the symptoms!

The people in the Bloomsbury Court are said to have been thrilled with horror while Mrs. ROGERS explained her own relations to the mistress of the house, in the presence of her mistress's sister, her own daughter, the young and beautiful THERESA; but how is it that No. 1, Eccleston-place, supports such an establishment, with its butler, housekeeper, and secretary? Are we to consign the unhappy butler to everlasting alienation from corks and refreshment for his share in the wickedness of the mansion? Is the secretary to be utterly condemned, or even the wretched mother; and is redemption to wait upon those 'gentlemen' whom Lady AGNES 'sees,' and without whom No. 1, Eccleston-place, would be not different from No. 901—if there is any difference now. For there is not always the difference that people assume in these cases; and we are not at all sure that 'the gentlemen' are unrepresented or silent even in the 'representative councils' of some parishes. No, this is a traffic which actually owes its origin, maintenance, and large development to that preux chevalier the English gentleman and his follower the British gent. We meet both in society; but how rude it is even to allude to Lady AGNES at the dinner-table—unless it is her own table.

CONVERSATIONS AT OSBORNE.

'PRIVATE' and *confidential*—such are the special characteristics of the visit paid by LOUIS NAPOLEON to Osborne. We are assured that it will be only private,—'such as one family pays to another.' Strange family visits those, in which the whole of the estate is dotted with police; for the Isle of Wight at present is placed in custody. Strange visits which forbid all boats, on any pretext whatsoever, to near the place where the visitors are recreating themselves; strange visit in which foreign police are brought over especially to assist in guarding all the land and sea approaches. It is quite impossible that any visitor whose safety it is thus necessary to protect, as if the very blades of grass were to rise up and stab him, could he come, eat, drink, and be merry, and have nothing to say for himself, but the ordinary common-places of a country visit—and, Heavens! what common-places those are!

The Emperor will spend a very few days—indeed but a few hours—in this wonderful privacy of which the ease is more than an assestrix. Besides the long-headed Emperor of the French, there will be the lovely Empress,—so amply protected by the two hundred yards of silk and crinoline that history decries her to be eased in. But others also will come. There will be the much experienced CLARENDON and his Countess; the Countess WALEWSKA, whose husband is aiming at Polish estates, and the Count himself with his BONAPARTE blood, his Russian predilections, his antipathy to the Belgian press and Piedmontese constitutionalism, and his visions of the future. Also, especially invited, Count DE PERSIGNY, formerly M. FRANK, who has assisted in some of the most difficult schemes that ever were carried to success; likewise his Countess, who will adorn the Royal saloon! Item; Lord PALMERSTON; and though last not least, a lady whose *soirées* have long been regarded as a kind of third Chamber of Parliament—an

irresponsible Privy Council—Lady PALMERSTON. A remarkable party!

Is this a party to waste precious time in common-places? Can we not to a dead certainty fasten upon some of the subjects that will occur after dinner, or over the coffee? Will considerations of state or appetite for a moment prevent the politest of guests from hinting at the difficulty that overwhelms England in India? And may he not offer, not an 'Oncle des Indes,' but an 'Oncle aux Indes'—a French contingent? Thus, France and England, by laying their heads together, may dispose of Russian interests in the East. At all events, even the independent *Presse* volunteers assistance. 'France, in saving the British Empire in India,' will acquire a right to certain territorial restitutions, for 'India is an inheritance of France as well as of England.' We hope, after this, to hear of no joint-stock expeditions to Canton or Calcutta.

Naples!—well the least said about that the better. For even French politeness will hardly restrain a horse laugh at the smoke of our demonstration against King BOMBA. Only perhaps our gay Premier may be the first to lead the laugh. Say no more about it. We will sink Naples, cries France, if you will sink Piedmont. And easy is the art of sinking for England now-a-days. That settles the fate of Italy.

Then there are those troublesome Principalities—"How shall we settle it, your Majesty?" "Toss up," cries a silver voice. An imperial hand takes a gold napoleon out of the right-hand breast-pocket—"Heads I win, tails you lose," cries that silent man, with his sly sparkle of the eye; and sure enough it is the eagle that turns up! That disposes of Austrian interests.

Besides, if France graciously allows us to make concessions on the Danube, has she not allowed our uncle in Belgium to marry an Austrian princess—our own Princess ROYAL to marry a Prussian prince—our own Princess ALICE to dream of a Dutch lover? Surely all the great concessions are made by that generous and magnificent visitor, whose merely private conversations distribute fates to Russia, Prussia, Austria, Italy, Holland, and Turkey.

Is it possible that royal England can consent to accept favours without the *smallest* return? Is there no acknowledgment—not the slightest compensation? Is every fancy of England to be indulged, and can France think of nothing to satisfy English gratitude? "Yes! there is *one* little favour that might be granted."

"Hold!" cries England, "I cannot give up the ORLEANS family. The sacred rights of hospitality—the memory of that paternal salute—"

"Of course not." What base, ungenerous mind would seek to stint the hospitalities of Windsor Castle? No! It is nothing royal, nothing great. Yet, perhaps, there is one little trifle, which would cost England nothing, and would be at least a moral satisfaction to France. What can England care about the scourgings of foreign countries? France desires no more than an offering of base republican blood. She consents to take the lead out of our hands, and can we refuse her—the refugees?

TORTURE OF THE TREADMILL.

The first quarter of the present century had scarcely closed when a new instrument of punishment was introduced to English prisons. The old stocks in Portugal-street, St. Clement Danes, were removed in 1826, and the torture of the treadmill was generally applied. From the first it was a detestable

invention. Even women, however, were put upon the wheel, and justices of the peace adopted the machine as a very excellent contrivance for the discipline of vagabonds and poachers. There was a considerable outcry caused by the case of an old lady, who, having been convicted of shoplifting, was half-killed by the terrible muscular labour of ascending that endless flight of stairs. A powerful medical argument against the use of the treadmill has now been raised by Dr. EDWARD SMITH, who has investigated its effects upon respiration and pulsation, and shows them to be of the most destructive character.

This constitutes a part of an extensive series of inquiries which Dr. SMITH has prosecuted upon himself, the general results of which have been recently read before the Royal Society.

The inquiries were made by and upon the author in October, 1856, at the Coldbath-fields Prison. He worked the wheel during periods of a quarter of an hour's duration, with intervening periods of rest of a quarter of an hour, in the manner prescribed for the prisoners, and made seven series of observations.

The average quantity of air breathed during the labour was 2500 cubic inches per minute, at a rate of respiration of 25½ per minute, and a depth of inspiration varying from 91½ to 107½ cubic inches; the rate of pulsation varied from 150 to 172 each minute. During the intervals of rest he sat quietly, and after 13 minutes' rest the rate of respiration varied from 15 to 18½ per minute; the quantity of air inspired from 725 to 980 cubic inches; the depth from 48 to 53, and the rate of pulsation from 97 to 120 per minute! Before he entered upon the inquiry he breathed in the standing posture about 600 cubic inches per minute, at a rate of 14 per minute, and a depth of 43 cubic inches, and the rate of pulsation was 75 per minute. Thus, during the exertion the quantity of air inspired was increased more than fourfold, the rate of respiration was increased two-thirds, the depth of inspiration 2½ times, and the rate of pulsation 2½ times.

The returns during the period of rest showed that the effects of the labour had not passed away in a quarter of an hour; when compared with the results in the quiet sitting posture, Dr. SMITH ascertained that the effects on respiration were 5½ times, and on pulsation 2½ times as great; and taking together the 3½ hours of hard labour, with a similar period of rest, he proved that the effect upon the system of the 8 hours' labour was equal to that of 24 hours upon those not condemned to hard labour. He then contrasted these results with others which he had obtained for the purposes of comparison. Thus, fast walking, at upwards of 4 miles per hour, caused a rate of respiration of 30 per minute, a depth of 80 cubic inches, and a total quantity of 2400 per minute; the rate of pulsation was 180 per minute. Ascending steps at the rate of speed of the tread-wheel—640 yards per hour—caused the rate of respiration to be 22 per minute, the depth 90 cubic inches, and total quantity per minute 1986 cubic inches, and a rate of pulsation of 114 per minute.

Carrying 118lbs. at the rate of 3 miles per hour induced a rate of 24½ times per minute, a depth of 90 cubic inches, and a total quantity of 2141 cubic inches per minute, with a rate of pulsation of 189 per minute.

Thus the labour of the tread-wheel produced greater effect upon the respiration than any of those modes of exertion, whilst the effect upon pulsation was greater in the last severe labour only. The total quantity of air breathed per hour upon the tread-wheel (if the labour were continuous) would be 160,000

cubic inches, as opposed to 27,000 cubic inches in the quiet sitting posture, and the wear of the body would be in a somewhat similar proportion.

Dr. SMITH then proceeded to consider the effects of this exertion upon the system, and showed that the excessive exercise of the lungs and heart must ultimately produce consumption, asthma, and congestion of various organs, with disease of the heart; and in persons with diminished capacity of the lungs and 'weak hearts,' the effect must sooner be injurious. As to food, Dr. SMITH states his opinion that the reparative (nitrogenous) food, such as flesh and bread, was very ample in the first class, and required revision only in the distributing of it,—as, for example, the removal of 2oz. or 3oz. of the 6oz. of cooked meat, allowed at the dinner four times per week, to the breakfast, which consists only of bread and cocoa. He also pointed out the importance to all, but especially to those who could masticate but imperfectly, of rendering the meat tender, and of allowing more time between the meal and the return to work, on the ground that otherwise the food is partly wasted, and the disturbed stomach seriously hinders the action of the lungs and heart. The great and most serious defect which he pointed out was in the *respiratory* food, since neither fat nor sugar is allowed, except in combination, as in the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of an ox-head, or the briskets of beef, and in 2oz. of milk and cocoa. No sugar, lard, suet, bacon, butter, or dripping are allowed, and of course beer and alcoholic liquors are excluded, and these, with starch, are almost the sole articles which meet the wants of respiration.

Dr. SMITH has explained the mode of working the wheel, and showed that the labour consists not only in raising the body as the wheel descends, but in maintaining it erect in opposition to gravity, since the centre of gravity is external to and in front of the body. He proved that it is an unequal punishment, the inequality not being that of guilt, but of physical conformation and health; and, moreover, that the resistance offered by the wheel is not uniform in various prisons, and has been greater than it now is in the Coldbath-fields, and hence that the lives of the prisoners are at the mercy of uneducated engineers. He proved that the old, the tall, the heavy, the feeble, those having unsound teeth, and diseased lungs and heart, those not accustomed to climbing and slow walking, and those with small bones and muscles of the arms, shoulders, and back, must suffer the most; and hence, that the punishment falls with different degrees of severity upon different classes. He also pointed out the fact that weak hearts and lessened vital capacity of the lungs may exist with a fair amount and appearance of health, and hence would not be necessarily known to the prisoner or to the surgeon on a cursory examination. He was of opinion that it is a punishment unfit for the age (as its discontinuance in many prisons seemed also to imply), and was certain, if long continued, to induce disease and a premature old age, and not only render the prisoners a greater cost to the community whilst in prison, by reason of the increased quantity of food which the labour demands, but subsequently to their parish; and since the labour is not employed to meet the cost of maintenance of those who furnish the power, it is so much of human flesh and life wasted. Each hour's exercise on the treadmill is equivalent to walking three times up the Great Pyramid.

LORD GRANVILLE'S RHADAMANTHUS.

LAST week, at a provincial meeting, Lord GRANVILLE and Lord GODERICH stood upon

the same platform. Lord GODERICH spoke of 'his noble friend' Lord GRANVILLE; Lord GRANVILLE of his 'noble friend' Lord GODERICH. "For six weeks," the Earl said, elegantly pointing to the Viscount, "he has been sitting in judgment upon me." In judgment? In justification! Can a Viscount sit in judgment upon an Earl, especially when it is his noble friend? We fear not; we fear, moreover, that to be noble is to be not liberal. You can scarcely help it. You are the member of a select circle, and how can you jar upon its harmony? If a jurymen in a box saw a friend, albeit not noble, in the dock, indicted for misdemeanour, shall we not pardon something to friendship when the dear companion of the dinner-table puts his hand upon his heart and says, "Not guilty, upon my honour!" Thus, Lord GODERICH, with the best possible intentions, took part with the noble Three—BELPER, HARROWBY, GRANVILLE—and was smiled upon by Mr. ESTCOURT for so doing—ESTCOURT the blameless, beloved of PALMERSTON. We have a sympathy with this freemasonry; but it is too bad that Lord GRANVILLE should talk of Lord GODERICH as sitting in judgment upon him. Besides, Lord GRANVILLE was accommodated with a seat upon the bench, and permitted to construe his own conduct as he pleased. To liberal constituencies it may be hinted that noblemen are not adapted to do *their* work; the Earl and Countess will have their way, whatever the electors think; and if Lord GODERICH is member for the West Riding, is he not also heir to the Earldom of Ripon, and will he not be GRANVILLE's junior on the bench of Earls?

YOUNG TORY GARBLING.

A WEEKLY journal, which was formerly supposed to represent a juvenile section of the Tory party, endeavours to attract our attention in a singularly amusing way. It publishes a letter supposed to have been written in Paris, and professing to contain an extract from the *Leader* of July 25th. Our readers are probably aware that when this journal expresses opinions on French affairs, it is generally seized by the French police; and although it may be possible to obtain a sight of it, we doubt much whether any one so uninfluential as the correspondent of our contemporary must be could have enjoyed that privilege. The letter in question was apparently fabricated in London.

We should not have thought it necessary to advert to this subject if the writer had exhibited common honesty in his quotation. But, instead of giving our words, he makes up an extract of detached phrases in order to prove that we have sympathies with assassins. Any of our readers can convince themselves, by turning back to the number in question, that we never used such an expression as, "Proceedings are carried on for months in secrecy against Liberals who have not been successful." If we had, however, no candid pen ever would have put upon it the distorted interpretation of our contemporary. The gist of our remarks was that we did not believe that assassination was intended—no one *does* believe that now;—that every conspiracy, when a conspiracy does take place—and there seems to have been no real conspiracy this time—is travestied by the police into an attempt against the life of the Emperor;—and that uninformed and malicious persons, like the writer of the letter we refer to, are eager to seize on the calumnies of the agents of power in Paris, and to circulate them for the purpose of damaging the Liberal cause.

The assertion that we write in the interest of the ORLEANS dynasty is indeed 'too ridiculous to merit remark.' We suspect that Claremont would be as eager to disclaim any such alliance as we ourselves. However, we may admit that any government based at all on law and the popular will—whether capped by a D'ORLEANS or a Republican General—would seem to us preferable to the present violent and corrupt régime.

We are represented to have wrongly described the proceedings of the French criminal courts. What we said was, that the 'public trial' was so-

cretely prepared long before; and that no means of check existed. That this is the case in France every one knows; but our statement receives confirmation from the well-known article of the *Moniteur* itself. The alleged conspirators seem to have been actually in the hands of the police long before the public knew anything of the matter, and the French Government takes credit for not publishing the circumstance during the elections. As to the fact that an appeal is allowed, every one knows that; but the verdict cannot be said to be definitively given until that appeal is decided on. The execution following the rejection of the appeal has been on more than one notorious occasion disgracefully precipitated. We chose as an illustration the case of VERGER—a criminal with whom, though he did assassinate a Catholic archbishop, even the bitterest Protestant can scarcely feel any sympathy. That miserable man appealed against his sentence. His appeal was rejected on a Thursday evening; but the fact was kept from him until eight in the morning next day, and at half-past eight he was no more.

Our contemporary makes us say—by dint of jumbling scattered sentences together—"The verdict is hurried on—the sentence is pronounced—the scaffold is raised with disgraceful precipitation—the condemned is dragged under the knife, his remonstrances are stifled, and, as the French reporters phrase it, 'human justice' is satisfied." Our readers will hardly believe that we are gravely rebuked for applying this description to the *Cour d'Assises*; and told that we confound its proceedings with "the ordinary proceedings of the *Police Correctionnelle*, which has only a circumscribed and inferior power!" We now learn, for the first time, that the guillotine is used for the purpose of punishing street squabbles and the vulgar peccadilloes of town life.

We need do no more than repeat—without reference to our contemporary—that the system adopted by many London journals of publishing and aggravating charges made against individuals with whose political opinions they differ—while those individuals are on trial for their lives—is highly improper and unjust. It should be remembered, too, that all articles condemnatory of the French Government are rigidly excluded from France, whilst all articles that flatter it and pander to its purposes are eagerly translated; and the loyal Parisian population is told: "See what our unbiased neighbours think!"

FISHMONGERS' HALL.—The anniversary festival of the Fishmongers' Company was held last Saturday being the day on which the coat and badge given by Thomas Doggett, the famous comedian, in commemoration of the accession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne, was rowed for by six young watermen. Mr. Graham, Prime Warden, took the chair, and was supported by a very large company, among whom were Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. Robert Lowe, Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, Admiral Bowles, Sir R. Ferguson, M.P., Mr. Crawford, M.P., &c. Various speeches were delivered by the chief guests, and the present state of India was alluded to by Sir W. F. Williams and Mr. Vernon Smith, with a gravity befitting the crisis, but with confidence as to the result. Lord John Russell, in the course of his speech, adverted to the system of carrying on elections in this country, and observed that, although it was to be regretted that so distinguished a man as the Vice-President of the Board of Trade should have been the victim of popular excess, still he would rather see that excess of free election than have the mode pursued in France adopted in this country. (*Hear, hear.*) They could not have free election without a good deal of abuse, and he would rather have the English system of complete freedom, with a little abuse, than be liable to be denounced by the Prefect of the Thames as unfit to sit in Parliament. (*Cheers.*)—The prizes were distributed to the successful candidates during the evening.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE SHOE-BLACK SOCIETY.—The boys of the several Shoe-black Societies were entertained by the Lord Mayor at his house at Wanstead on Friday week. The boys, with their friends, left the station at Fenchurch-street at eleven o'clock A.M. by special train for Leytonstone, and returned at eight o'clock in the evening. The numbers of the brigades present were as follows:—Red, 62; blue, 54; yellow, 40; brown, 20; green, 6; and purple, 16; total, 198. On arriving at Leytonstone, the boys walked in procession to Wanstead Park, headed by the band of the Yellow Society. The Lord Mayor regaled the boys with roast beef and plum-pudding under a tent in the grounds, and afterwards entertained a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen at his house. Among the company present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Justice Halliburton, Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., the Rev. W. Champneys, the Rev. W. Cadman, &c.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review.*

'New Sea-side Studies.—No. III. Jersey,' will be to many the most interesting, as it is decidedly the most seasonable, article in the last number of *Blackwood*. At the beginning of August who does not long for the sea-side, whether he cares for the studies or not? It is the one all-absorbing subject discussed at family breakfasts, bachelor lounges, friendly dinners, and æsthetic teas. "When do you leave?" "Where are you going?" "How long do you stay?" are the questions asked on all sides. Nobody inquires whether you go at all, as it is assumed you cannot possibly remain in town much longer in such weather as we have had this week. Nevertheless, a certain melancholy presentiment suggests to us that, whether possible or not, this may in some cases be necessary. If you can't leave for the sea-side, what are you to do? You might perhaps take a pull on the river, were it not in such a horrible state that a row on the Styx, with the hoarse ferryman as your only companion, and the gloomy shore, thick-strown with the weeds of mortality, your only prospect, would be refreshing in comparison. The next best thing to enjoying the sea-side in reality is to enjoy it in imagination. You rise from the perusal of fresh and breezy sketches of sea-side life sensibly invigorated. Read these 'New Sea-side Studies' in *Blackwood*, and you will understand what we mean. The writer combines scenery and science, descriptive sketches and anatomical details, poetry and philosophy, in the most delightful way. Take, as a specimen, the following introduction to the pleasant island of Jersey:—

Nothing could be more charming than the welcome smiled by the rich meadows and orchards here. After the bold picturesque solitudes of Scilly, it seemed like once more entering civilized nature. Every inch of ground was cultivated. Corn-fields and orchards resplendent with blossoms, sloped down to the very edge of the shore, and by the prodigality of soil, defied the withering influence of sea-breezes. It was not amazing to me to learn afterwards that the land in the interior yields double the crop, per acre, which can be raised in most parts of England; and that, although the rent is 10s. an acre, such rent can be paid by potatoes alone. Elsewhere it is difficult to get even grass to grow close on the shore, and trees have always a look of stunted old-maidish misery; but here the high tide almost washes the edge which limits orchards that no right-minded boy could resist robbing. Jersey, indeed, is the very paradise of farmers. The Americans say that England looks like a large garden. What England is to America, that is Jersey to England. Even the high-roads have the aspect of drives through a gentleman's grounds rather than of noisy thoroughfares; and the by-roads and lanes are perfect pictures of embowered quiet and green seclusion. There never was a more delightful place to ramble in. Every turn opens on some exquisite valley, or some wooded hill, through the cool shades and glinting lights of which the wanderer is tempted to stray, or to recline in the long grass, and languorously listen to the multitudinous music of the birds and insects above and around. Observe I say nothing of the sea, and the succession of bays on the coast; for what can be said at all commensurate with that subject? Even the poets, who not only contrive to say the finest things about nature, but also teach us how to feel the finest tremors of delight when brought face to face with her, have very imperfectly spoken of the sea. Homer is lauded for having called it 'wine-faced.' He probably meant some ivy-green potato, since 'wine-faced' is the epithet by which Sophocles characterizes the ivy. In any case his epithet is only an epithet, and the sea is of all colours, as it is of all forms and moods. Doubts also may be raised respecting the 'giggling' which Æschylus, in a terribly-thumbed passage, attributes to the sea. The 'innumerable laughter of the waves of the sea,' one is apt to interpret as a giggle; an expression not only unbecoming the sea, but unworthy of the occasion. Neptune was not mocking the agony of Prometheus with a school-girl's incontinence. He was too grand and fluent for such weakness. In moments of serene summer-calm he may be said to smile; in moments of more leaping mirth he may be said to laugh; but to imagine him distorting his countenance by innumerable giggles, would be at all times intolerable, and at such a time perfectly indefensible.

The scientific part of the article is mainly occupied with a curious and elaborate proof that growth and reproduction are, in the animal economy, radically the same process.

The accomplished Edinburgh Reviewer who praises the 'solid acquisitions,' displayed in the classical quotations which abound in BULWER LITTON'S novels, and gravely condemns Mr. DICKENS because his stories are not garnished in the same obsoletely orthodox way, will be delighted with the third part of "What will he do with it?" The new chapters bristle with classical quotations, three or four from HORACE being found within as many pages. So numerous are they, indeed, that the chapters cannot contain them,—they are forced into headings. Here is an instance from the title of Chapter iii.:—

In our happy country every man's house is his castle. But however stoutly he fortify it, Care enters, as surely as she did, in Horace's time, through the porticos of a Roman's villa. Nor, whether ceilings be fretted with gold and ivory, or whether only coloured with whitewash, does it matter to Care any more than it does to a house-fly. But every tree, be it cedar or blackthorn, can harbour its singing-bird; and few are the homes in which, from nooks least suspected, there starts not a music. Is it quite true that 'non avium citharæque cantus somnum reducent?' Would not even Damocles himself have forgotten the sword if the lute-player had chanced on the notes that lull?

Surely that is the very pattern of a lively, simple, and descriptive heading. The story goes on as it began. "Afoot.—Part III." contains a good deal of pleasant, meditative discourse, with touches of quaint observation and travelled gossip. The following passage contrasts the Saxon pilgrim with his stay-at-home brethren on the Continent:—

But it must be allowed that there are nations to whom the pilgrim spirit is more congenial than to others, and who more fully comprehend and fulfil the purposes and destiny of travel. The men of the East say, that we of the Saxon blood inherit the wandering foot as a curse; that we cannot rest, and must wander ever on and on by

the will of fate. The Spaniard says we come into his country to see the sun. It is certain, that whatever be the motive, we travel more than any other people or species. The old migratory habit is still strong with us. And though there be some of our kin gobemouchees, charlatans, inanities, 'purblind, opaque dunkeys, and solemn shams,' who disgrace the staff and scallop-shell, and make the name a byword and a scorn, still from our ranks have sprung the truest and most congenial of the pilgrim brotherhood. Our cognates of the German family travel much and well; but they are ponderous in research and learning, deep in statistics and analogies, and care little for the lighter touches which brighten and shadow the life of man. They are ever digging for ore, and cannot stop to gather flowers or fruit. The Spaniard seldom moves abroad except in his own land. The Pyrenees, the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean, bound all that he considers worth seeing or knowing. Why should he go beyond this supreme spot? Is it not 'el Paradiso?' If strangers come to him, well; he will receive them courteously. They are welcome to his hills and plains, his huertas and prados, and also, if he like them, to his homes and his tertulias. It is quite right that they should travel *al cielo d'Espana*; but he! why should he wander? The Russ travels luxuriously and diplomatically. He seeks fine climates and pleasant cities. Luxury is his recreation, politics his study. The world is his *rouge-et-noir* table, on which he speculates and stakes. His thoughts stray not beyond coteries, cabinets, bureaux, écarté, and salons. It is seldom he cares to climb the hill-side, to stand beside the herdsman in the plain, the artisan at his work, the peasant in his cot. How could these help him in his battle of life? With his language spoken, his customs and manners adopted, by one-third of the civilized world, the Frenchman is perhaps least of all men a cosmopolitan—is the least at home among foreigners—has the least aptitude for adapting himself to their nationalities—the least comprehends or understands the characters or characteristics of another people. With a knowledge of the fine arts, of the elegances and refinements of life, with a love of open air, trees, and gardens, with a fine wit and a ready speech, we have rarely found in him a true perception of the picturesque in nature, the grotesque in life, or the great in art. His mind is subjective rather than objective. He is ever thinking of himself, his country, his capital, his tastes, his style of life, his cookery, and his glory. He has not the wide vision to perceive the universality of nature, or the wide heart to comprehend the citizenship of mankind. He is great as a soldier, a statesman, a writer, an artist; but a poor traveller, and a worse colonist. We must make one exception in favour of his love of nature. We never saw it abiding more beautifully than in the heart and soul of an old man in Martinique. He was a settler and planter, had been busied for years with canes and trees, yet had not lost the air of the old noblesse. Age had thinned and silvered his locks, but had not bowed his form, dimmed his eye, or wrinkled his face. His frame was erect as ever, his brow smooth as a child's. After entertaining us hospitably, he said, "Now you must see my pictures;" and then he led us forth to his grounds, where he had cut paths in the slopes and openings in the woods, which commanded long, glorious vistas of tropic scenery. "Here is my morning, here my noon, here my evening seat," he said. "These are my pictures. In the contemplation of them, and in the worship of my God, I find the pleasures and studies of my old age."

From a rambling, hearty letter to *Ireneus*, entitled 'North on Homer,' we extract a sketch of Professor WILSON, partly for its own sake, and partly to correct an error into which the writer has naturally enough fallen:—

A cast from a bust of the late Professor is to be seen in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; I would request of you to observe it, and say whether it be possible to conceive a more thoroughly heroic head? The head tells the story of the whole man. It is the head of an athlete, but an athlete possessing a soul, the grace of Apollo sitting on the thews of Hercules. Such a man, you would say at once, was none of your sedentary literati, who appear to have the cramp in their limbs whenever they move abroad, but one who could, like the Greeks of old, ride, run, wrestle, box, dive, or throw the discus at need, or put the stone like Ulysses himself, or one who could do the same things, and in addition to them, steer, pull an oar, shoot, fish, follow hounds, or make a good score at cricket, like a true Briton of modern times, in spite of all our physical and intellectual degeneracy, about which, indeed, we have a right to be sceptical, when we know that such an unmistakable man as Wilson was living in the reign of Queen Victoria. It is an honour to Scotland that she produced such a critic on Homer, only second to that which is hers in having produced that poet who, of all the moderns, has composed poetry the most Homeric—even Walter Scott. Your humble and obedient friend and servant will never forget his one interview with Professor Wilson in a lecture-room at Edinburgh. He lectured on that occasion on the philosophy of Hobbes, for whose daring eccentricities in opinion he appeared to entertain a certain respect, not without a lurking sympathy. He spoke of the sage of Malmesbury with great gusto as a demolisher of quacks and shams, and compared the superstitions which he encountered with so much effect to the reign of the fairies. As he spoke he warmed; his eyes flashed; his whole form and manner became lion-like. He was sometimes satirical, and then his countenance wore an expression of grim yet genial humour, seldom facetious, yet retaining his dignity through his jokes, and on one occasion making his juvenile class very quickly draw in their horns when they had become somewhat obstreperous in their manner of enjoying some witticism, and were rebuked in a voice like that of a Greek god, "Gentlemen, I do not stand in need of your applause."

The mistake is in supposing that WILSON compared the superstitions HOBBS destroyed to the reign of the fairies. There is no ground for any such comparison, and the Professor never made it. We have heard the identical lecture more than once. The subject was a favourite one with the lecturer, and the passage in question was simply an eloquent account of HOBBS'S Grand Comparison of the Romish Hierarchy to the Kingdom of the Fairies—one of the striking passages in the *Leviathan* which show what an imagination that severe and incisive thinker possessed. The comparison, which is a long and elaborate one, extending to more than a dozen details of life and polity, opens thus: "For from the time that the Bishops of Rome had gotten to be acknowledged for Bishops universal, by pretence of succession to St. Peter, their whole hierarchy, or Kingdom of Darkness, may be compared, not unfitly, to the Kingdom of the Fairies; that is, to the old wives' fables in England concerning ghosts and spirits, and the feats they play at night. And if a man consider the original of this great ecclesiastical dominion, he will easily perceive that the Papacy is no other than the ghost of the deceased Roman Empire, sitting crowned upon the grave thereof. For so did the Papacy start up of a sudden out of the ruins of that heathen power." Note the imaginative power of the clause in italics.

The papers in *Fraser* this month are too numerous and too slight, scarcely one having the pith, grasp, and sustained interest that a good magazine article

should possess. This characteristic of the number is confessed in the title of one of the papers, 'A Few Words on France and French Affairs,' but the same heading might be extended to many others. There are, besides, a few words on the last Opera Season, a few words on the late Dr. BADHAM, a few words on the Indian Army, a few words on the Indian Mutinies, and a few words on the Session of 1887. Unfortunately, too, the longest article, that on 'English Social Life from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Centuries,' is the least interesting of all. The opening article of the number, on 'Our Policy in Persia,' is written in full knowledge of the subject, and gives a clear and minute account of our relations with that court, as well as an outline of the policy we ought to pursue. The third part of 'Deer' is interesting, as is the article on GEORGE STEPHENSON.

The best articles in the *Dublin University Magazine* are one on 'Madame De Sablé and the Salons of her Time,' another, giving a graphic sketch of 'Sehamil at Home,' and a third on 'Oxford, the English Church, and Mr. Emerson.' One on the 'Indian Mutiny' is also good.

Another distinguished name is this week added to the list of heavy losses which French literature has recently experienced. Within little more than three months three of its foremost representatives have passed away. The youngest, ALFRED DE MUSSET, went first; then followed BÉRANGER, full of years and honours; and to these poets must now be added the celebrated novelist EUGÈNE SUE, who died in honourable exile at Annecy, on Sunday last. EUGÈNE SUE was just as old as the century, having been born at Paris on the 1st of January, 1801. His father and grandfather before him were not only physicians, but distinguished professors of medicine. The former was appointed by the Emperor NAPOLEON first surgeon of the Imperial Guard, and on the restoration of the monarchy became physician to LOUIS XVIII. and CHARLES X. EUGÈNE SUE devoted himself to his father's profession, and having completed his medical studies, entered the army as surgeon. He soon, however, left the army for the navy, and as navy-surgeon visited in turn almost every quarter of the globe. In a few years, however, he quitted the service and returned to Paris, and having received at his father's death in 1831 a good fortune, gave himself up to literature and "life." His first romance, with the curious title of *Plick et Plock*, was published in 1832; and during the twenty years that succeeded, as many novels, most of which were highly successful, came from his pen.

The influence of his profession may easily be traced in his works. While fond of the horrible, and using it with effect in his stories, it generally appears in the form of some bodily malady, like that of the notary Jacques Ferrand, in the *Mysteries of Paris*. Some of his novels, as our readers may remember, were written in the interest of the Socialist theories he held, but in them the political element is very subordinate to the tragic, in which he delighted. With abundance of incident, EUGÈNE SUE indulged to a greater extent than most of his contemporaries in excessive description, which at times impairs the effect of his most powerful scenes. His novels belong to the school of exaggerated action and of passion somewhat perverted and diseased, which has almost had its day; a reaction in favour of the simple and natural being already apparent amongst the younger French writers.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A MOHAMEDAN.

Autobiography of Lutfullah, a Mohomedan Gentleman, and his Transactions with his Hellow-Creatures. Edited by E. B. Eastwick. Smith, Elder, and Co.

LUTFULLAH is an orthodox Mohomedan who writes English, quotes Byron, Prior, and Shakespeare, has been to the Opera, has spoken to Prince Albert, and traces his ancestry in a direct line through ninety generations, to Argun the prophet, to Noah, Methuselah, Enos, Seth, and Adam. Read fifty volumes of travel, and a thousand imitations of the Oriental novel, and you will not get the flavour of Eastern life and thought, or the zest of its romance, so perfectly as in Lutfullah's book. We have thoroughly enjoyed the perusal. To say that we should prefer it to a new Arabian Night would scarcely do justice to its interest, since magic and fancy in those inimitable entertainments poured their deceptive colours over almost every narration, but here all is simple and real, a photograph of social India; we listen to an account of ourselves and our Eastern subjects from an educated Mohomedan of Malwa.

In the ancient city of Dharanagar, in Malwa, Lutfullah was born in November, 1802. He is now, consequently, a grave gentleman of fifty-five. His father was a Mohomedan of the sacred order, whose ancestors had been impoverished by the Mahrattas, and possessed only a yearly income of two hundred rupees. Lutfullah's mother was twenty when the tree of his father's hope became fruitful, and, says the pious son, she was exquisite in beauty, elegant in manners, perfect in virtue and goodness, and of eligible sacred and social rank. When the boy was four years old, she was left a widow, and a dreadful famine raged in Dharanagar. Lutfullah saw a woman mounted on a donkey with her face turned towards its tail, one cheek painted white and the other black. She was condemned to this exposure, and to banishment for life, for having stolen a neighbour's child, killed, boiled, and eaten it. However, Lutfullah was fortunate, and with his lovely mother was taken into the house of his uncle and grandmother. There all went well until the Pindaree robbers came down upon the land. They were accustomed to attack the city, seize upon men, women, and children, pinion them, and force them to stand in the sun with bags over their faces full of ashes and powdered red-pepper. This torture killed the victim in a quarter of an hour. Lutfullah's house, having sacred tenants, was respected by the banditti; but the family was poor; the heirlooms were sold, and Lutfullah incurred an exemplary flogging first from the two

ladies and then from his schoolmaster for setting fire to the beard of a most venerable sheikh. Upon the schoolmaster he avenged himself by administering to him, in secret, a terrible purgative; after these interludes, his education prospered, and at seven years of age he was sometimes put into the pulpit to repeat sermons on Fridays. At eight, his jealous cousin threw him into a tank, from which being rescued by a holy man, he found himself naked, hanging by his feet from a branch, and the holy man whirling him about. All this part of the relation is very natural and picturesque, and has a peculiar charm. It elicits Lutfullah's religious views, an explanation of which he concludes by a reference to Hafiz—"May his earth be cool!"

When eight years old, he heard rumours of a great war. The kingdom of Delhi had gone to wreck, rival powers were starting up, and India was menaced by a singular race from the West. They had no skin, and their bodies were of a disagreeable whiteness; they were perfect in the magical art, which made them successful in all their undertakings. Most of them still worshipped images and eat everything, particularly things forbidden by the holy Moses. Such were the popular reports. "But they had not visited our city yet, and we had never seen a European face." Their magic, however, was needed to extirpate the Pindarees and Bheels, who infested the roads, and sometimes fell victims to a particularly rough form of justice—

They used to be punished and executed in most cruel fashion; such as by being tied to the foot of an elephant to be dragged through the town, or being split by one of those huge animals. In the latter case, the elephant, directed by the mahout, puts one of the legs of the poor victim under his foot, and seizing the other with his trunk splits him in a second by one pull, when the leg pulled comes off with the covering of the stomach and very nearly half the skin of the body. The next mode is breaking the head: this horrid punishment is inflicted by putting the man horizontally on one side with his head on a flat stone; a ball of stone is then put on his upper temple, and the executioner, asking permission of the officer three times, inflicts a fatal blow with a large wooden hammer on the small ball, which smashes the head at once, and the brain is dashed out.

The family was now in sadly straitened circumstances; Lutfullah's mother and grandmother worked all day with the needle or spinning-wheel; his uncle wrote copies of different books which he himself assisted in collating, and yet they sometimes starved for days. So it was resolved to journey to Baroda, where the uncle had several wealthy disciples:—

We were received by the carmen of the caravan with great respect: all of whom, being Moslems of the Oilmen caste, regularly worshipped us. They prayed five times a day with us, and made comfortable places for us in the carts. They gave us better food than what they ate, and sheltered us from the sun and the dew. This was my first travel, and the curiosities of nature filled my little mind with uncommon amusement; the sweetly-fragrant breeze of the jungles in the morning after prayer, refreshed my brain; the views of lofty mountains of various shapes, of rivers and clear streams, and the beauty of the trees clad in green and covered with flowers of different hues, afforded an admirably new landscape to the sight; and the most sweet and melodious voices of the birds enchanted my ears.

At Baroda, Lutfullah first saw an Englishman; at Ujjain his mother was married again, to a soldier of high rank, who taught Lutfullah horsemanship, and pretended to be a warrior, "but I found him to be worse than a jackal." After many curious adventures the boy determined to escape from bondage and go alone to Agra. "I provided myself with one loaf, one sacred book, (Hafiz), and my small scimitar, and took my way." The romance of this episode is perfect; we overlook many details, and arrive at one which suggests a beautiful picture:—

Seeing from afar a well, situated near a village, I repaired to it to drink, intending then to look for a place for nocturnal rest. Arriving near it, I asked one of the Mijait maidens, who were busily engaged in drawing water and carrying it home for their use, to give me a little water to quench my thirst with. In reply, she asked me a question, with a lovely air, as pretty as herself. "Have you nobody else to quench your thirst with but me?"—"Madam," replied I, "I have none; but even if I had one, she could not be more than an atom before your incomparable beauty: sleep can have no splendour before the sun." This flattery produced a smile in her fair countenance, and she held her pot to me very gracefully, telling me, "Drink till thou art satiated." Thanking her, I took both of my hands to my mouth in the form of a cup, and she kindly poured the water in a fine stream, which I found greatly sweetened with the excellent scent of her rosy hand; and I drank until I was full. I then made a grateful bow to the beauty, who, taking her pots on her head, went home.

Next he met Juma, a famous Thug, whose conversation charmed him. Juma promised to disclose to him, under an oath of secrecy, the nature of his profession, and then described the arts by which travellers were lured to destruction by 'handsome maids' on the highway. While this soundered was asleep, Lutfullah betrayed him, and Juma was unceremoniously blown from the mouth of a great gun. Being rewarded with ten gold mohurs, Lutfullah started once more, and, after seven days of circuitous travel, reached Agra, his single loaf still unfinished, for he had plucked for food the ripe grain in the fields, and parched it for his food. From Agra he proceeded to Delhi:—

It must be well known to those who have visited that part of the country, that travelling from Agra to Delhi is no more than walking in gardens for pleasure, and we completed this interesting journey in a week. On the morning of the eighth day, the very splendid view of Delhi, the ancient capital of rajahs and emperors, presented itself to our eyes. The first look of this grand city reminds the reflecting traveller that this was the central seat of empire in India, whence orders and prohibitions were issued and executed throughout the whole of the provinces; that this was the place, the sight of which filled the mind of many princes of high rank with terror and awe; that the heads of many delinquent nobles and princes used to be hung at the gates in retribution for their misconduct, while others passed through in triumph.

Lutfullah's next great adventure was in a nest of Afghan and Bheel freebooters, by whom he was decoyed into a great secluded valley. The manners of these bandits were extraordinary; they not only infested all the roads, but even attacked towns and villages:—

When one of their own party happened to be disabled by wounds from keeping up with them, they immediately cut off his head, which they buried or burnt to avoid being recognised, and to prevent the secret being divulged, as the individual being tortured might confess and bring on a general misfortune.

Lutfullah sat under the trees shooting at birds with a pellet bow, and exploring his position, even when the marauders came home loaded with gold,

silver, and jewels, and allotted him a glittering share. Finally, the Bleebs intoxicated the Afghans, and massacred them, only two or three escaping. Lutfullah was warned in time:—

I ran with the speed of a swift horse for more than two hours in a northern direction, without looking back, making hairbreadth escapes over the precipices, rugged heights and deep valleys. Sometimes I climbed where I saw the clouds under me spread like an ocean; at others I went down as if to the lowest region. Three hours' run, however, rendered me quite exhausted; and not being able to move on any more, I dropped down under a tree to refresh myself.

At night he climbed a tree, fastened himself to a bough with his turban, and slept as fast as a horse-merchant after the disposal of his horses.

The reader here will observe the superior advantages of the graceful Asiatic garb over the patchy light pieces of dresses of the Europeans, which can only be used for the one particular purpose of covering the body clumsily. On the other hand, our convenient long coat may be gracefully put on to command respect; and the same will serve as a head if we chance to have no other. Our *dupatta*, the waistband, is a zone on respectable occasions; it is a sheet to cover one at night if required, or may be erected as a small tent to protect one from the burning sun. The turban is the most useful part of the Asiatic attire, far superior to the European hat in every respect; it is a handsome ornament to the human head, and repulses the severity of the sun; the hat, on the contrary, attracts it. The turban is the best means to save the life of a thirsty traveller in the deserts and jungles, where there is no water to be had except in deep wells. In such a crisis, the precious liquid can be drawn by the aid of the turban with great ease. A silken turban's softness guards the head from the cut of a sharp sword better than a helmet; it can serve the purposes of bandages for wounds on important occasions, when surgical aid is wanting and not at hand; and many other advantages can be derived from it, which, if described, would take up time and space needful here.

We might occupy columns with extracts from the Munshi's delightful volume descriptive of his romantic adventures, his employments, his soliloquies, his views on the superiority of Mohammedanism to Christianity, and his impressions derived during a visit to England; but the book, to be appreciated, must be read from the first to the last page. We will content ourselves, for the present, with two or three quotations. Lutfullah, for the first time, sees the ocean:—

On beholding the immense body of water and its regular ebb and flow, I was struck with astonishment at the unlimited power of the one Supreme Being, before whom the whole of our universe is no more than an atom. Deeply engaged in such meditations, as I stood one evening at the sea-side looking at the waves on which the large ships moved up and down, I began to think of the Jain tenets, according to which matter is eternal and self-existent; but before arriving at the conclusion of the blasphemous syllogism, I was startled by a severe bite from a dog in the calf of my leg.

There are extremely interesting passages on monogamy, on the burning of Hindu widows—a ceremony of that kind is strikingly described—and on other Eastern customs. Lutfullah also sketches an Anglo-Indian official:—

Lying down upon his sofa, the great man dictated his letters to his eringing Munshi, who dared not seat himself, either on the floor or on a chair, and was obliged to take down word by word, whether sense or nonsense, standing upon his legs, with his inkstand fastened to his waistband. Who could stand such degradation as this?

He defends the practice of secluding women. In Egypt, nevertheless, he enjoyed the English freedom of association, and bore away bright recollections of 'Mr. Tibaldi's sister, Mrs. Larking,' 'a lady consummate in beauty and noble in mind,' a 'beautiful damsel,' with a 'fair mouth scattering pearls of eloquent phrases':—

I confess that, in conversing with her, I considered myself having the felicity of confabulating with one of the gazelle-eyed nymphs of Paradise.

Fie! Lutfullah, however, saw Mrs. Larking's sisters:—

These two fairies, I must say, surpassed their sister, Mrs. Larking, in their incomparable beauty.

The first Englishwoman he saw in England appeared to him 'of dazzling beauty.' He comes to London and observes:—

Palaces of nobles and dukes are distinguished by their large porticos and superior construction. In one of them I saw two well-dressed men with ashes sprinkled over their heads, and thereby concluding that some death might have occurred in the house, I told Mr. Scott, who sat by me, that a mournful event might have been the cause of the dust on their heads; but the young man laughed at my beard, and said it was the old custom still preserved by some of powdering their hair. Upon the whole, one might imagine that this vast city, whose population is no less than twenty lakhs of inhabitants, contained the riches of the whole world.

What shall be said to the barbarian who, visiting the Opera, sees in the ballet only 'very handsome ladies very indecently dressed,' who whirl up their light fantastic attire 'to tantalize the assembly.' Lutfullah, in England, is cruelly critical. But his remarks are generally intelligent and always entertaining, although the most fascinating chapters of the narrative refer to his youth and the adventures of his less fortunate years.

A COMPANY OF TRAVELLERS.

Travels in the Free States of Central America, Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador. By Dr. Carl Scherzer. 2 vols. (Longman and Co.)—Dr. Scherzer explored the region of Central America from Guatemala to Costa Rica, in company with Dr. Moritz Wagner. His book is written with a serious purpose—that of pointing the attention of Europe to the great inducement offered by those countries to trade and emigration, and to show that Central America contains 'tracts of measureless extent in which prudent and industrious European settlers may not only secure a prosperous and healthy material existence, but maintain their nationality and remain in commercial and political relation with the land of their birth.' By Humboldt these hills and plains have already been described, but Dr. Scherzer's volumes form a practical contribution to knowledge, composed as they are in a style of picturesque simplicity, and stored with the observations of a very intelligent traveller. The most entertaining chapters are those descriptive of the Indian town Matagalpa, of Totocapla, Dipilto, Tegucigalpa, among the mountains of Honduras, Sachitto, and Ponsanote. The political and social institutions of the free states in Central America are matters of particular interest at this moment, and Dr. Scherzer's report upon them is the best that we have seen. He enters minutely into the life of the people, marks their industrial progress, measures the capacity of their

soil, their mines, their forests, and their waters, and affords in general a panoramic view of their condition, vividly coloured from nature and pleasingly diversified by incidents of wild or humorous adventure. As a physician, he saw more of the native interior than is usually exposed to the tourist's eye. We rise from the perusal of his work with a clearer idea of Central American 'developments' than we had gained from any previous publication.

Letters from the Slave States. By James Stirling. (Parker.)—There is a particular reader whom we would warn not to meddle with Mr. Stirling's book. We mean the reader who, upon opening an account of the slave states, expects a chapter headed 'Am I not a brother and a man?' and unctuous details of whipping-house inflictions, stripped quadrooms inelegantly bruised with the paddle, men sacrificing solid flesh under the scourge, and other delicacies enlarged upon in that unctuous fable, *Our World, or the Democratic Rule; The Companions of Uncle Tom*—all quivers, sores and lacerations; and other monstrous compilations suggested by the success of Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Mr. Stirling's volume is plain and sensible, and deals fairly with the citizens of all parts of America. His opinion is that slavery will in due time succumb to the civilization of the New World, and that the North American Republic, already a success, will consolidate itself and flourish, without convulsion or decay, in spite of manifold obstacles in the way of her permanent prosperity. Many will refuse to accept Mr. Stirling's views, but there can be no question as to the integrity and intelligence with which he has investigated the problems now working themselves out in the southern provinces of America.

The Merchant Abroad, in Europe, Asia, and Australia. A Series of Letters by George Francis Train. With an Introduction by Freeman Hunt. (Low and Co.)—Mr. Train, started by Mr. Hunt, rattles noisily from Java to Singapore, China, Bengal, Egypt, the Holy Land, the Crimea, England, Melbourne, Sydney, and other 'localizations,' about which he has much to say in a free, flippant, superficial manner, more calculated to amuse than to inform. Mr. Train had a flying glimpse of India, and writes as confidently as if he had read every work on the country from Orme to Mill, and been attached to the covenanted service for twenty years. He was invited to the Government House, the splendours of which appear to have dazzled his eyes, for he expatiates with childish wonder upon the two hundred servants in variegated costumes, the blaze of diamonds, and the terrible magnificence of the supper; but recovering his critical humour, he remarks politely upon the 'stiff, black, state dress' of Lord Canning, and the personal appearance of Lady Susan Ramsey, and a daughter of the commander-in-chief. 'Neither of these young ladies need look for their portraits in the Book of Beauty,' says Mr. Train, with an admirable appreciation of the governor-general's hospitality:—

Lady Canning did not dance while I was present, but reclining in courtly style upon the regal chair, received the court from her honored lord and the several distinguished civilians and military officers present. The formality of her reception was freeing, for that aristocratic bow was worse than an electric shock. Her dress was of white tulle, over a white satin skirt, looped up with red roses, with a head-dress of red velvet and pearls—not, in my opinion, elegant; but the blaze of diamonds compensated for what was wanting in taste. She still possesses the marks of early beauty, but time and the dissipation of her exalted position in London have taken from the attractions of youth.

Mr. Train fancied that the pensioned princes attended 'in their stocking feet' by order of the governor-general, 'to remind them of their disgrace.' Here is an American glance at British Indian politics:—

For two centuries the natives have been brought in contact with the Christian race—and what is there to show for it? Ancient and modern writers assure us that the products of the soil, the peculiar mode of irrigation, the strange fancy for copper utensils, the simple cotton cloth about the loins, the brilliancy of their colours and dyes, their extravagant love of jewellery—wearing them in ears, nose, on their toes, their ankles, their fingers, their necks, and their arms—the custom of eating alone, the religious seclusion of their women, the cutting off of goats' heads for the sacrifice, the training of elephants, and the extraordinary divisions of caste remaining unchanged; habits and customs of a thousand years ago are the habits and customs now. The Hindoo talent, then, of quick observation, perseverance, dexterity, tact, against the vices of greediness, servility, and treachery, have gone through trifling changes for centuries. The European vices have been carefully studied; but the European virtues don't flourish in the Hindoo's mind. Of course, there are some exceptions; but I have yet to learn that the merchant, the missionary, or the soldier, have been able to break up prejudices which have for so long been handed down from generation to generation.

India is a land of conquest, and requires an immense standing army to hold it. As a conquered country, the East India Company may make as good masters as any other company or any other government. It is difficult to understand where the Company's power ceases and where England's commences—which is Blucher, and which is the Duke of Wellington?—the Hon. Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control act in concert; and the Company and the government are so closely connected that they must soon amalgamate.

So long as pensions, wages, salaries are paid to the Sanny troops, under able and popular English officers—so long as their caste or their religion remains unmolested—so long as the natives continue to prove so faithless and possess so little confidence in each other, England will hold her Indian empire; for the Sanny soldier is proverbially true to his salt. There is one thing morally certain; fortunes are not realized by civil and military officials, by merchants, by professional men, by individuals and corporations, as in days of yore, for there are very few who return to England with the means of supporting Indian extravagance or the means of enjoying the luxuries of Indian life. A quarter of a century's service under the Indian sky purchases an Indian pension dearly bought—too often by the loss of health, of spirits, and of friends. The Indian army and the Indian civil service still continue to offer employment, through influence, to the younger sons of Britain, who grow prematurely old in serving their country, with the hopes of bettering their own position. An Indian fortune is like the mirage which Napoleon saw on the plains of Egypt.

Life in China. By the Rev. W. C. Milne. With Four original Maps. (Routledge.)—Mr. Milne resided for several years in China, which he describes from the missionary point of view. He is, however, lively and graphic, and produces an excellent picture of the rainbow realm of lanterns, fans, silk, satin, embroidery, junks, dragons, and rice-paper. Of course, we do not accept Mr. Milne's testimony upon points which bring

him into contradiction with the best Orientalists, he is obviously an optimist in Chinese matters; but if we had to select from the multitude of works on China one of the most popular and reliable, we should not hesitate to take up Mr. Milne's.

NEW NOVELS.

Lucian Playfair. By Thomas Mackern. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Mr. Mackern has written a novel of theories, containing very little romance, but full of views and suggestions. It is eccentric in form, although the purpose is honest, and the social sympathies are strong. We doubt, however, the propriety of introducing corpses as part of an artistic machinery. In *Lucian Playfair*, the body of a young girl is disinterred, and the hero, bending over it, is reminded of the virgin martyrs of old. 'The draped body of a dead bride' is laid upon a couch; a cry breaks from it; the grave-clothes are torn aside; the eyes open; 'it was not death—it was not life; but the truth flashed upon the minds of the students; they looked upon the inexplicable phenomenon of catalepsy.' Medical as well as geographical lectures appear out of place in such volumes; but Mr. Mackern brings in both, with chapters headed 'A Patent Murder Association (limited),' 'The Tyrant Typhus,' and 'Fruit from the Gallows Tree.' It will be at once perceived what his aim is, and what his style.

Quinland; or, Varieties in American Life. 2 vols. (Bentley).—The writer dedicates his book to Mr. Carlyle in an epistle promising badly for the story to come,—which is, in fact, no story, but a fantastic diorama, in part satirical, in part grotesque, with broad dashes of rebuke directed against American creeds and manners. The novel is one long spasm, a tumult of words thrown together with infinite effort, the result being a certain amount of originality marking a tale which is sadly deficient in interest, and in evidences of constructive skill. The groups upon the stage are peculiarly theatrical: Yoando and his princess; Dr. Hoogshooten in a white robe, who sits on the beach with his face to the east and dies; Dr. Vampire; Uncle Quinland, who becomes a Mormon; Bully Bill with his Juliet and a runaway slave girl; Sir Vincent Delorme, and a host of others—more, in truth, than the author knows how to arrange. *Quinland* is an uncommon but not an attractive work.

The Artist's Family. By the Author of 'Saville Ham.' 3 vols. (Newby).—This is a pleasingly written novel, which, with a good deal of picturesque exaggeration, evinces a considerable amount of acquaintance with the practical results of modern manners. The author has some knowledge of character, and produces an interesting story.

Leonora D'Orco. By G. P. R. James. (Newby).—The revival of Mr. G. P. R. James as a novelist is an event which is sure to flutter the provincial circulating libraries. Here are three volumes in his old strain—cavaliers in the first chapter riding through an open glade, white-armed, high-born maidens, proud, pompous princes, and tapestried palaces, all bright with reflexions from Mr. James's favourite field—that of the Cloth of Gold. The fashion is obsolete, but *Leonora D'Orco* may be sought for, if only for the sake of gratifying the curiosity of a generation which has heard more than it has read of his productions.

LATTER-DAY POETRY.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

MUCH cannot be said for Mrs. Frank F. Fellows's *Poems* (Smith, Elder, and Co.). Their composition was no doubt very pleasant to the lady and her husband, to whom she writes a loving dedication; but the greater number of these verses should hardly have gone beyond the family circle. There is something pretty, however, in 'Fancies in the Fire' and 'Two Sketches'—the last poems in the volume.

Poems and Translations by Mrs. Machell (John W. Parker and Son) are weak and uninteresting, with the exception of a few lines here and there, which indicate a womanly tenderness of feeling. Mrs. Machell, like Mrs. Fellows, dedicates her book to her husband in some concluding verses of touching earnestness; and it would seem to be owing to his counsel that she publishes. The advice of over-confident affection has often led to the printing of a great deal which had better have remained in manuscript; the critic being thus obliged to say ungracious things of productions which, while they remained in privacy, were consecrated by the loving regard of friends and relatives. It is a pity that those who doubt their own powers—and Mrs. Machell confesses to doubting hers—do not resolve to remain quietly within the domestic sphere which they adorn and please.

We pass to some gentlemen, and take up *Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and Other Poems*, by W. C. Bennett (Chapman and Hall). The first of these poems is unreadable doggerel. Some of the other verses are far better; and Mr. Bennett seems to have a special feeling for the old Greek mythology and legends. 'The Boat-race,' also, is a beautiful tale beautifully told, and would be perfect were it not so absolute a copy of those autobiographical poems of modern, and more especially collegiate, life, which Tennyson is fond of writing in blank verse. The whole feeling of the poem—the bits of description—the mixture of familiarity with poetical thought—the very formation of the sentences and turn of the verse—are singularly like the Laureate in some of the most peculiar of his manifestations, and indeed show a remarkable capacity for imitation. Several ballads complete the measure of Mr. Bennett's volume. They are of a character likely to be popular, but do not demand any close criticism.

Lola, and Other Poems, by Devon Harris (Smith, Elder, and Co.), contain several striking passages, but are full of that feverish excess of ornament, that flush of extravagant imagery, and that half-asleep mumbling over inscrutable mysteries, which lie at the bottom of the present decadence of poetry. Mr. Harris is fond of introducing professedly poetical gentlemen, with withered hearts and aching aspirations towards the Beautiful and the Eternal, and of painting queenly maidens who fall into depths of passionate love with the poetical gentlemen, and talk in a disagreeable strain of metaphysics. Surely, the idea of a dissatisfied soul, with a morbid tendency to self-analyzation, and to despairing criticisms on 'our age,' has been rather overdone of late; and we have had more than enough of that undue familiarity with the Divine Name, in connexion with the stars, the spheres,

space, Eternity, &c., which, though it may arise from a really religious feeling, has the effect of irreverence from sheer excess. Yet these are the main characteristics of this volume. There is real poetry in Mr. Harris's book; but it is disordered and overwrought.

Mr. Alexander T. M'Lean, who publishes *Oran and Other Poems* (Glasgow: Murray and Son), professes 'to avoid the mystical and ambiguous form and expression which are the prevailing objections to modern poetry'; but he only substitutes in their stead a great deal of prosy sermonizing and weak common-place, mingled with broken metaphors, such as—"Mammon reigns with golden chains;" or,

— the smiling Spring will come,
And, with victorious love, the widowed Earth
Lead forth to dance upon the daisied meads.

What are we to understand by the earth dancing on the meadows? Mr. M'Lean writes a Preface, which, for the sake of originality, he simply describes by the one word 'Prefatory'; and in this, after the old story about 'the approbation of gentlemen whose taste, &c., we are informed that 'it has always been the author's aim in his poetry to advance the cause of morality, and to refine and exalt the human mind.' Truly, a stupendous and godlike aim; but Mr. Alexander T. M'Lean is manifestly not equal to the task. We likewise gather that *Oran* 'is the result of close and anxious study,' though it is added immediately afterwards that it 'was composed during the intervals of an onerous profession which allowed little leisure for cultivating the favours of the Muse.' We always find that this strain of simpering vanity and affectation promises a bad book; and we have not been disappointed in the present instance. *Oran* is a drama representing the mental struggles and misery of a wandering gentleman with an unhappy disposition. The same thing, as we have already remarked, has been done to repetition by the young poets of the last ten years; and we see no qualities in Mr. M'Lean for giving freshness to a worn-out subject.

To somewhat the same effect must we speak of *Poems and Songs* by James McDougall (Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.), except that Mr. McDougall writes no Preface, which says much in his favour, and may be allowed to go in mitigation of judgment. He ought, however, just to have stated that he is in his teens, as we cannot but conceive he is, not on account of the rawness of his thoughts, but because of the liberties he takes with the language, with composition, with versification, and with rhyme—a special sign of youth. However, here and there in the smaller poems we observe some lines which, if the author really be in his teens, indicate a chance for the future, as they already show a feeling for natural beauty.

Melancholy, by Thomas Cox (Saunders and Otley), is admirably calculated to provoke the state of mind which it celebrates, unless you happen to be in a very jocund mood; when it may excite laughter.

Poems of Past Years. By Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Bart., M.P. (Smith, Elder, and Co.).—A refined, scholarly, and gentlemanly mind is apparent all through this small volume; but the author succeeds best in neatly-polished verses on familiar subjects.

Here is a book entitled *Modern Manicheism, Labour's Utopia, and Other Poems*, by

— a Poet hidden
In the light of thought,
Singing hymns unbidden,
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not.

Literally, that quotation from Shelley is the only ascription of authorship on the title-page. The writer, therefore, assumes in the first place, that he is a Poet (with a capital P); in the second, that he is absolutely obscured in the radiance of his own thoughts—'dark with excess of bright'; and thirdly, that his hymns will have the effect of rousing the world 'to sympathy with hopes and fears' of which it has hitherto taken no notice. Vast promise, followed by but small performance! With less assumption, the volume might have passed muster among those of average excellence and dulness; but, as it is, we are provoked to a special act of condemnation. To the first poem—*Modern Manicheism*—is affixed a motto from Carlyle, affirming that 'in the heart of the speaker there ought to be some kind of gospel tidings burning till it be uttered'; which of course implies that the Poet in question has those tidings. Yet we find nothing but a very prosaic enforcement of the old Persian notion of a dual Deity, one good, the other bad, to account for the existence of evil. There can be no possible objection to reproducing this reverend speculation, which indeed is at the bottom of the Christian system; but a great deal might be said, if it were worth while, against the pretence and egotism which are perpetually revealing themselves in the volume before us. The most startling thing in the book is a passage in a poem describing the intrigue between Lancelot du Lac and Arthur's Queen:—

That outbreak of illegal love
Needs must your frigid voice condemn,
Whose clay-cold tones ne'er rose above
Decorum's droning requiem;
So might it too my censure move
But that I own I envy them.

This is certainly plain speaking. The writer then asks—If such 'foretaste of bliss' could endure,

What further need,
What lack of other world than this?

The ensuing stanzas we decline to quote.

We conclude by simply notifying the publication of certain volumes about which there is nothing to be said. Specific criticism is impossible where there are no specific features to be criticised:—

Fancies and Feelings: Collected and Edited by Henry Parkinson, Barrister-at-Law (Dublin: McGlashan and Gil).—*Cloud-Shadows*; *Atherley*; and *Miscellaneous Poems*, by John William Fletcher (Longman and Co.).—*Secula Trias: an Allegory of Life, Past, Present and To Come* (Bogue).—*Neville Howard*, by Lentus in Umbrā (Newby).—*Eoa, a Romance in Rhyme*; and *other Poems*, by Caroline Giffard Phillipson (John Moxon).—*My Pocket Lyre, &c.*, by the Rev. J. W. Tomlinson (Judd and Glass).

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF LONDON.—The gentlemen who have had under consideration the plans proposed by the Metropolitan Board of Works for carrying out the main drainage of the metropolis have made their report, in the form of a series of 'conclusions.' They are of opinion that the plans do not provide for the removal of a sufficient quantity of sewage from the metropolis districts. The report, after pronouncing against 'the so-called deodorization of sewage,' goes on to observe "that the value of the fertilizing matter contained in London sewage is undoubtedly great, but that the large quantity of water with which it is diluted precludes the possibility of separating more than about one-seventh part of this fertilizing matter by any known economical process." The sewage is too large to be conveyed from both sides of the river to one outfall. They are of opinion "that the best outfall on the north side is a place between Mucking Lighthouse and Thames Haven, in Sea Reach; and that the best outfall on the south side is Higham Creek, in the Lower Hope. That in order to intercept the sewage of a large area, a level should be adopted a little above that of the highest tides—viz., five feet above Trinity high-water mark, as the level from which the sewage should gravitate at the River Lea on the north side and the River Ravensbourne on the south side; that the sewage should flow thence into main outfall channels; and that in the main outfall channels use should be made of tidal water near the metropolis to assist the flow and to effect at the same time the dilution of the sewage." The commission estimate that the works would occupy five years in construction, and they recommend that all districts which make use of the main outfall channels should contribute to the cost. With regard to the latter point, they state "that the cost of the main outfall sewers will be 8,144,800*l.*, and the cost of the internal system of intercepting sewers in the metropolis district will be 2,292,965*l.*, and the total cost 5,437,765*l.* That, if the outfall channels were not carried beyond B in Erith Reach, the expense would be reduced by a sum of 1,719,300*l.*" The report, which is addressed to Sir Benjamin Hall, is signed by Douglas Galton, Thomas Simpson, and T. E. Blackwell.

VISIT OF M. KOSUTH TO GLASGOW.—In compliance with a requisition addressed to him by several thousands of the citizens some months ago, his Excellency M. Louis Kosuth has agreed to lecture in Glasgow early in September next, on our foreign relations, and arrangements are being entered into in order to render this visit as effective as possible.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

APPLEGATH.—On the 11th of June, at Kamptee, the wife of Captain Francis Applegath, 33rd Regiment, M.N.L.: a son.

COLE.—On the 12th June, at Visianagram, Madras Presidency, the wife of Lieut. R. A. Cole, Quartermaster and Adjutant of the 31st L.L.: a son.

WALKER.—On the 4th of June, at Victoria, Hong-Kong, the wife of Robert Scott Walker, Esq.: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORDEN-BURTT.—On the 4th inst., at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, William Corden, Jun., Esq., of Datchett, in Buckinghamshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Francis Burtt, Esq., of Windsor.

EDWARDS-CLARKE.—On the 30th ult., at Dawlish, Devon, Lieut-Colonel W. Edwards, E.I.C.S., to Laura Faith, youngest daughter of the late T. E. Clarke, Esq., of Tremlett House, Wellington, and of Chard, Somerset.

MARTIN-BENNETT.—On the 4th inst., at Bosham, Sussex, Charles Martin, Esq., of Worthing, to Emma Farnell, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bennett, Esq., of Broadbridge House, Bosham, Sussex.

DEATHS.

BARKER.—On the 1st of June, at Hong-Kong, from wounds received during the boat engagement against the Chinese fleet, at Fatsan, in the Canton River, Henry Lardner Barker, R.N., aged 19, Midshipman of H.M.S. Tribune, second son of Edgar Barker, Esq., Oxford-square, Hyde Park.

DELANE.—At the residence of his eldest son, at Hellesdon, near Norwich, on the 29th ult., William Frederick Augustus Delane, Esq., of 10, Eaton-place South, London, Treasurer of the County Courts of Kent, &c., in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

PERKINS.—Killed, on the 31st May, in the first engagement with the mutineers, between Meerut and Delhi, Lieutenant Henry George Perkins, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 28, third surviving son of the late Charles Perkins, Esq.

STEWART.—On the 30th ult., at 37, Cadogan-place, Lady Caroline Stewart, sister of the Earl of Galloway, after a short illness.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 4.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—JOHN PALMER, Broad-street, Birmingham, pin maker—RICHARD DERBYSHIRE, Liverpool, provision merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—JOHN DICKSON, 48, Broad-street, City, warehouseman and commission agent—THOMAS HAWLEY, 21, Blackfriars-road, Clement's-inn-passage, Strand, 27, King's-road, Chelsea, and 97, Crawford-street, Marylebone, grocer—JOHN KIRKHAM, Bridge-road, Battersea, iron-founder—HENRY LANCASTER, Walsall, Staffordshire, iron-master—WILLIAM WINNING, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, small-ware manufacturer—MARTIN COLLETT, Stanley Down, Gloucestershire, miller—WILLIAM DAVIS and WILLIAM HENRY DAVIS, Haverfordwest, drapers—JOSEPH FOOT, Alms-place, Plymouth, builder—WILLIAM THOMAS METCALFE, Great Driffield and Bridlington, Yorkshire, draper, hatter, and tailor—JOSEPH STEPHENSON, Winterton, Lincolnshire, innkeeper and wine and spirit merchant—

WILLIAM OAKES, Sheffield, edge tool manufacturer—THOMAS CLAYTON and THOMAS SANDERS, Liverpool, plasterers and slaters—JOSEPH DANIEL, Manchester, builder—WILLIAM WILD WRIGHT, Stockport, Cheshire, grocer—HENRY SEPTIMUS WOLESKROFT, Middleton, logwood grinder—HENRY ARTHUR BENTHAM (and not HENRY ALTHORPE BENTHAM, as previously stated), Sunderland, shipowner and ship and insurance broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN BRODIE, Greenock and Campbelltown, baker, miller, grain dealer, and farmer—ANDREW KEIR, Glasgow, coal agent—DONALD M'DONALD, Deanhead, Dunfermline, farmer.

Friday, August 7.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—WILLIAM BURFIELD, ironmonger, painter and glazier, Blamavon, Monmouth-shire.

BANKRUPTS.—ASHER STERN, clothier, Minorities, City—JOHN FARR, ironmonger, Bristol—SAMUEL BURGESS, salt manufacturer, Wharton, Cheshire—GEORGE THOMPSON, corn dealer, Islington—JOHN BAYARD, brewer, Shoreham, Sussex—EDMUND WHITE, corn and coal merchant, New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane—JAMES W. ALDERIDGE, corn merchant, Witham—TIMOTHY WOOLSEY, seedman, Chesham—JOHN OVERTON HOBBS, corn merchant, Lons-Sutton, Lincolnshire—LEWIS DANCYER, cabinet-maker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN DOUGLAS, wright and joiner, Glasgow—JAMES BOYD, commission merchant, Glasgow—JAMES KEIR, paint and colour manufacturer, Glasgow—JOHN JAMIESON, wood engraver, and hotel-keeper, Edinburgh—MURRAY and STUART, printers and publishers, Edinburgh.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, August 7, 1857.

This week Consols have exhibited still further depreciation, and on Wednesday ruled lower than at any other time during this and the preceding year—business having been done on that day at 94 and 95, for the time account of 6th August. Since the settlement of yesterday, much better prices have been obtained, the public having taken the opportunity to make investments to some extent. Large speculative accounts were continued, lent money was equal to the demand at about 5*l.* per cent. This morning Consols which closed yesterday at 90*l.* and 91 for September account, opened at 90*l.*, and closed as on Thursday.

Heavy shares, and Foreign stocks and securities, have participated in the general depression, and the transactions were comparatively few and trifling early in the week, but these two days more activity has prevailed. The belief in the fall of Delhi gains ground daily, and news is anxiously expected. Foreign Exchanges show a disposition to improve. From New York, the Arago brings advices of small import, American securities of a speculative character quoting somewhat lower. Yesterday, meetings were held of the London and County Bank and the Bank of London. The former declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, the latter no dividend, the available balance being carried on against the depreciation in the value of the Government and other securities in the hands of the Company. In both cases the reports and accounts were unanimously received and adopted.

The following list of prices will show the present state of the markets:—

Blackburn, 7*l.* 8*l.*; Caledonian, 7*l.* 7*l.*; Chester and Holyhead, 35*l.* 3*l.*; Eastern Counties, 11*l.* 11*l.*; Great Northern, 7*l.* 9*l.*; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 10*l.* 10*l.*; Great Western, 9*l.* 9*l.*; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 9*l.* 9*l.*; London and Blackwall, 4*l.* 6*l.*; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 10*l.* 10*l.*; London and North-Western, 10*l.* 10*l.*; London and South-Western, 9*l.* 9*l.*; Midland, 8*l.* 8*l.*; North-Eastern (Berwick), 9*l.* 9*l.*; South-Eastern (Dover), 7*l.* 7*l.*; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6*l.* 6*l.*; Dutch-Rhenish, 4*l.* 4*l.*; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27*l.* 27*l.*; Great Central of France, 23*l.* 24*l.*; Great Luxembourg, 7*l.* 7*l.*; Northern of France, 34*l.* 34*l.*; Paris and Lyons, 34*l.* 34*l.*; Royal Danish, 16*l.* 16*l.*; Royal Swedish, 1*l.* 1*l.*; Sambre and Meuse, 7*l.* 7*l.*

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, August 7, 1857.

SINCE our last report, fine new red Wheat has been sold as low as 54*l.* 6*l.*, but the prices range generally from 58*l.* to 62*l.*; and white has brought up to 75*l.*. The sales of cargoes have been confined to Taganrog at 52*l.* and 53*l.*. There are many buyers at 51*l.*, but no sellers at present. Two cargoes arrived sold at 58*l.* 6*l.* and 57*l.*. Maize is a little cheaper. The sales made are Odessa shipping or just shipped 35*l.* 34*l.* 9*l.*, 34*l.* 6*l.*, 34*l.* 4*l.* and 34*l.* 3*l.*; and Galatz past Constantinople 35*l.* 6*l.*

Barley is in rather better demand, but there is no alteration to quote in price. The Oat trade is firm for good qualities which are scarce; other sorts are difficult to sell. Odessa floating sold at 29*l.*, Archangel at 29*l.* 6*l.*

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	216	217	216	216	216	216
3 per Cent. Red.	91	91	90	90	90	90
3 per Cent. Con. An.	91	90	90	90	91	91
Consols for Account	91	90	90	90	91	91
New 3 per Cent. An.	91	91	90	90	90	91
New 2 1/2 per Cent.	91	91	90	90	90	91
Long Ans. 1860	214	214	214	214	214	214
India Stock	214	214	214	214	214	214
Ditto Bonds, £1000	214	214	214	214	214	214
Ditto, under £1000	214	214	214	214	214	214
Ex. Bills, £1000	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>
Ditto, £500	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>
Ditto, Small	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>	1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i>

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds	102	Portuguese 4 per Cent.	...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cent.	84	Russian Bonds, 5 p.	...
Chilian 6 per Cent.	...	Cents	1124
Chilian 3 per Cent.	77	Russian 4 1/2 per Cent.	98 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per Cent.	64	Spanish	...
Dutch 4 per Cent. Cert.	98 1/2	Spanish Committee Cer.	...
Equador Bonds	...	of Coup. not fun.	54
Turkish 4 p. Cent.	81	Turkish 4 p. Cent.	99 1/2
Portuguese 3 per Cent.	44 1/2	Venezuela 4 1/2 per Cent.	...

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE. Monday and during the week. Lessee, Mr. F. ROSSON and EMDEN. The public is respectfully informed that this Theatre will be reopened on Monday, August 10th, under the Management of Messrs. F. ROSSON and W. S. EMDEN. The performance will commence with a Comedietta, by the celebrated A. SUBERFUGE, in which Mrs. Stirling, Mr. George Vining, and Mr. G. Murray will appear. After which, Mr. F. ROSSON will deliver an address. To be followed by the Drama of the LIGHTHOUSE (by Wilkie Collins, Esq.). Principal characters by Messrs. F. ROSSON, Addison, Walter Gordon, and G. Cooke; Miss Wyndham, her first appearance here these three years, and Miss Swanborough. To conclude with the extravaganza of MASA-NIELLO, Masaniello, Mr. F. ROSSON. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past Seven.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Week.—The world-renowned CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will appear every Evening during the week at half-past eight o'clock, and on Saturday Morning at Three o'clock, being their last performances at the St. James's Theatre in consequence of other pressing engagements. Boxes and tickets at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 23, Old Bond-street.

LYCEUM, THEATRE ROYAL.—Professor LANDERSON, on MONDAY, August 17, for TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, in his entirely New Entertainment, A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD. Comprising all the most attractive portions of his extraordinarily successful Magic and Mystery of last year, with Novelties still more extraordinary, and specially prepared wonders of unrivalled marvellousness. On the last night of the season, Professor Anderson will present a Prize of One Hundred Guineas to a Lady, and Fifty Guineas to a Gentleman, for the Wittiest Conundrum sent in during the season. Witty women and clever men will be required throughout the season for the performance of the Great Conundrum Trick.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC. BADEN, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, IS NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Stalls, 3*l.*; area, 2*l.*; gallery, 1*l.* Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, REGENT'S PALACE, Piccadilly, every day, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

MADLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now on View at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from 9 to 6.—Admission, 1*l.*—Will close on 31st instant.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCALDING, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Its leading distinctive characteristics are: COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.

INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH.

ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER-TASTE.

RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS, AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

From "THE LANCET."

"The composition of genuine Cod Liver Oil is not so simple as might be supposed. Dr. de Jongh gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. Is this PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2*l.* 6*l.*; Pints, 4*l.* 9*l.*; Quarts, 9*l.*; and Gallons, 18*l.* 6*l.* DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by many respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, ANSAR, HARBOR, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C. DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS.

CAUTION.—Proposed substitutions of other kinds of Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they proceed from interested motives, and will result in disappointment to the purchaser.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

By the joint action of these two inestimable specifics, all cutaneous eruptions are quickly banished from the system, the worst description of wounds or ulcers are easily eradicated, the morbid matter which nature finds injurious to her is thrown out, and a thoroughly healthy state of the blood and fluids is the result, restoring a sound mind and body to sufferers after other treatment has been found ineffectual, in many cases saving surgical operations, and even life itself, by their miraculous power.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidici, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the

Crimes, having been restored to perfect hearing by a native physician in Turkey, after fourteen years of great suffering from noises in the ears, and extreme Deafness, without being able to obtain the least relief from any Aurist in England, is anxious to communicate to others the particulars for the cure of the same. A book sent to any part of the world on receipt of six stamps, or the Author will apply the treatment himself, at his residence. Surgeon SAMUEL COLSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. At home from 11 till 4 daily.—4, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, where thousands of letters may be seen from persons cured.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN PORT.
DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY.
"Pure and Clean Wines are introduced by Mr. J. L. DENMAN. Those who have lived in South Africa know well the quality of these wines, and those who do not we recommend to try them."—*Vide United Service Gazette*, Nov. 23, 1856.

A Pint Sample Bottle of each for twenty-four stamps.

Bottles included. Postage allowed for when returned.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or brown, 15s. per gallon, or 9s. per dozen.

Terms—Cash.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street (Counting-house entrance, first door on the left up Railway-Place), London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS IN VETERINARY SCIENCE.

"If progress is daily made in Medical Science by those whose duty it is to study the diseases to which the human flesh is heir, it would seem that improvements in Veterinary art quite keep pace with it, as is manifest on a visit to the well-known Horse Infirmary of Mr. Major, in Cockspur-street. Here incipient and chronic lameness is discovered and cured with a facility truly astonishing, while the efficacy of the remedies, and the quickness of their action, appear to have revolutionised the whole system of firing and blistering. Among the most recent proofs of the cure of spavins by Mr. Major, we may mention Cannobie, the winner of the Metropolitan, and second favourite for the Derby, and who is now as sound as his friends and backers could desire. And by the advertisement of Mr. Major's pamphlet in another column, we perceive that other equally miraculous cures are set forth, which place him at the head of the Veterinary art in London."—*Globe*, May 10, 1856.

THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS.
MADE TO ORDER from Scotch, Heather, and Cheviot Tweeds. All wool, and thoroughly shrank, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street. THE TWO-GUINEA DRESS and FROCK COATS. THE GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS and HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOATS. THE REGISTERED OUDE WRAPPER, combining Coat, Cloak, and Sleeved Cap, 25s. N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.—They can be thoroughly cleaned from all impurities, the Colours revived by pure Washing, and promptly returned. Price 3d. and 4d. per yard. Turkey, and extra heavy carpets in 3d. and 4d. per yard. Blankets, quilts, counterpanes, table-covers, curtains, and all kinds of heavy goods purely washed and finished in the best style at a moderate charge by the METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY, 17, WHARF-Road, CITY-ROAD. All goods promptly returned. Orders by post immediately attended to.

TEETH.—Messrs. GABRIEL supply COMPLETE SETS, without Springs, on the principle of capillary attraction, avoiding the necessity of extracting stumps or causing any pain.

STICIOUS ENAMELED AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, the best in Europe—guaranteed to answer every purpose of mastication or articulation—from 3s. 6d. per Tooth.

Sets, &c. &c.—*Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent* have been awarded for the production of a perfectly WHITE ENAMEL, for decayed FRONT TEETH, which can only be obtained at Messrs. Gabriel's Establishments.

33, LUDGATE HILL, five doors from the Old Bailey; and at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Consultation and every information gratis.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. BARKER'S celebrated REMEDY is protected by three patents, of England, France, and Vienna; and from its great success in private practice is now made known as a public duty through the medium of the press. In every case of single or double rupture, in either sex, of any age, however bad or long standing, it is equally applicable, effecting a cure in a few days, without inconvenience, and will be hailed as a boon by all who have been tortured with trusses. Sent post free to any part of the world, with instructions for use, on receipt of 10s. 6d. by post-office order, or stamps, by CHARLES BARKER, M.D., 36, Brook-street, Holborn, London.—Any infringement of this triple patent will be proceeded against, and restrained by injunction of the Lord High Chancellor.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so harmful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE.

Price of a single truss, 16s. 6d., 25s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage, 1s.

Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 6d. Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like ordinary stocking.

Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each.—Postage, 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 226, Piccadilly, London.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from.....12s. 6d. to 412 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from.....7s. 6d. to 5 12s. each.
Lamps (Moderator), from.....3s. 6d. to 6 0s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil.....5s. per gallon.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when placed by the patent of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

Fiddle. Thread. King's.
Table Spoons and Forks per dozen.....38s.48s.60s.
Dessert ditto and ditto.....30s.35s.42s.
Tea ditto.....18s.24s.30s.
Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet, and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Candelsticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

Fiddle. Thread. King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen.....12s.28s.30s.
Dessert ditto and ditto.....10s.21s.25s.
Tea ditto.....5s.11s.12s.

In these Premises, formed of Eight Houses, is on show the most magnificent STOCK of GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, with Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, Clocks, Candelabra, Lamps, Gaseliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-hangings, so arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.
39, OXFORD-STREET, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE, LONDON.
Established 1829.

MATTRESSES, WARRANTED NOT TO

WEAR HOLLOW IN THE MIDDLE.—HEAL and SON have patented an improvement in the manufacture of Mattresses, which prevents the material felting into a mass, as it does in all mattresses made in the ordinary way. The PATENT MATTRESSES are made of the very best Wool and Horse-hair only, are rather thicker than usual, and the prices are but a trifle higher than other good Mattresses. Their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and BEDROOM FURNITURE contains also the prices of their Patent Mattresses, and is sent free by post. HEAL and SON, 100, Tottenham Court-road, W.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE

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Office, 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

THE WARRANTS FOR THE HALF-YEARLY

Interest, of the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th June, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of 10 and 4.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

16th July, 1857.

Prospectuses and Forms for Opening Investment Accounts sent free on application.

WANTED.

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THE DIRECTORS OF THE

NATIONAL ALLIANCE ASSURANCE

COMPANY are desirous of securing the services of active and respectable men, with extensive and available connections. They must be prepared to devote their time and energies to representing the Company in their respective localities.

An extra Commission upon New and Renewal Premiums will be allowed to properly qualified persons, who to enable them to pay their Sub-agents the usual commission of 10 per cent. on New, and 5 per cent. on Renewal Premiums.

Applications (which will be treated as strictly private and confidential) to be addressed to the Manager in London. The business of the Office consists of

1st.—THE LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

For effecting Assurances on the lives of all classes, at Home and Abroad, granting Annuities and Endowments, and transacting every description of business to which the principles of Life Assurance are applicable.

2nd.—THE CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

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3rd.—ANNUITIES.

The granting Annuities according to the expectation of Life; thus giving to annuitants of precarious or confined health the opportunity of obtaining the largest possible return for their Investment.

The Annual Report, Prospectuses, Forms, and every information will be forwarded on request.

THOMAS ALFRED POTT, Manager.
Offices—35, Old Jewry, London.

LONDON AND COUNTY
JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

Head Office, 21, Lombard-street.

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Philip Patton Blyth, Esq.
J. W. Burmester, Esq.
James Cory, Esq.
James Andrew Durham, Esq.
John Christopher Ewart, Esq.
M.P.
Aubrey Alex. Hoghton, Esq.
William Champion Jones, Esq.
James Laming, Esq.
John Henry Lance, Esq.
William Lee, Esq.
William Nicol, Esq.
Richard Springett, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.—William McKewan, Esq.
At the Half-yearly Meeting of Proprietors held on Thursday, the 6th August, 1857, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following Report for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1857, was read by the Secretary—
WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT.
Your Directors have the satisfaction of meeting the proprietors on this occasion for the purpose of placing before them the accounts and balance-sheet pertaining to the six months ending the 30th June last.

These accounts have been examined and signed by your auditors. They show the gross profit for the above-named period, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, to be 108,475. 1s. and the net profit derivable therefrom, after deducting interest to customers, and rebate—39,104. 1s. 3d., including the balance brought forward from the previous half-year.

Your Directors have declared a dividend—similar to that of June last year—of 5 per cent. for the six months, free of income-tax, and have carried forward the sum of 14,145. 6s. to the next account.

Advantage has been taken of the opening presented by the failure of the old bank at Hastings, to occupy the ground at the different points in that neighbourhood, where it had agencies, and your Directors are glad to report that the general business of the Bank is making satisfactory progress.

The dividend will be payable at the Head Office, or at the Branches, on and after Monday, the 17th instant.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, JUNE 30, 1857.

To capital paid up	£500,000 0 0	
To reserved fund	100,000 0 0	
To customers' balances, &c.	3,897,261 11 11	
To profit and loss balance brought from last account	£7,795 14 3	
To ditto rebate, &c., ditto	9,067 8 3	
To gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	108,475 15 0	
		125,938 17 0
		£4,588,220 9 5

Cr.

By cash on hand at Head Office and Branches £40,231 8 5 | |

By cash placed at call and at short notice 857,961 17 0 | |

By investments, viz.:—

Government and guaranteed stocks £250,630 1 3 | |

Other stocks and securities 379,929 3 2 | |

By discounted bills, notes, and temporary advances to customers in town and country £2,442,106 17 10 | |

By advances to customers on special securities 290,877 2 4 | |

By freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings 51,144 4 10 | |

By interest paid to customers 32,476 10 11 | |

By salaries and other expenses at Head Office and branches, including income-tax 44,744 8 8 | |

| £4,588,220 9 5 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To interest paid to customers	£32,476 10 11	
To expenses as above	44,744 8 8	
To rebate on bills not due, &c., carried to profit and loss new account	9,614 1 8	
To dividend, at 5 per cent. for the half-year	24,959 0 7	
To balance carried forward to profit and loss new account	14,145 0 8	
		£125,938 17 0

Cr.

By balance brought forward from last account £7,795 14 3 | |

By rebate, &c., ditto 9,067 8 3 | |

By gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts 108,475 15 0 | |

| £125,938 17 0 |

By balance brought down

By rebate, &c., brought down £14,145 0 8 | |

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and compared the items it comprises with the several books and vouchers relating thereto, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) **HENRY OVERTON.**

JOHN WRIGHT.

FREDERICK GASKELL. } Auditors.

London and County Bank, 27th July, 1857.

The foregoing Report having been read by the Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the Report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the Shareholders.

2. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.

(Signed) **WILLIAM NICOL, Chairman.**

The Chairman having quitted the Chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously—

That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to William Nicol, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) **W. C. JONES.**

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) **R. P. NICHOLS, Secretary.**

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1857, on the Capital Stock of the Company, will be paid to the proprietors either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on and after Monday, the 17th of August.

By order of the Board,
W. MCKEWAN, General Manager.
21, Lombard-street, 4th August, 1857.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING
COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND BILLS are granted at par upon the Banks at Adelaide and Port Adelaide. Approved drafts on South Australia negotiated and sent for collection.

Every description of Banking business is conducted direct both with Victoria and New South Wales, and also with the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents.

Apply at the Offices, No. 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
London, August, 1857.

HOUSEHOLDERS' MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENT
COMPANY (Limited).

Preliminary Capital, 60,000l., in 10,000 Shares of 5l. each.

THE objects of the Company are the Purchase of Reversions and the Granting of Loans, for long or short periods, on the mortgage of real or household property, bank, railway, and other shares, to be repaid by periodical instalments. Its operations will be restricted to advances on positive security only, by which all risk of loss will be avoided.

The advantage to the public of borrowing on gradually redeeming mortgages has been proved to be extremely acceptable, in preference to borrowing on mortgage returnable in one sum, because the borrower, who can easily pay interest, and a portion of the principal, if allowed, is seldom or never able to accumulate the full amount borrowed. A system, therefore, which admits of the gradual liquidation of a mortgage is obviously desirable.

The investments of the Company are calculated to pay a dividend of at least 8 per cent.

The liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, and all the advantages of the recent changes in the law of partnership are made available.

The Company offers, as a guarantee, the investment of its funds upon securities of the first order only, and that no Director or Officer of the Company shall become a borrower.

A half-yearly statement will be issued of money received (specifying sources)—money invested (specifying securities)—general summary of business to date, and profit and loss to date of statement.

Application for shares to be made to
RICHARD HODSON, Secretary.
15 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi.

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Chairman—**THE EARL OF DEVON.**
6, Cannon-street West, E.C. **G. H. LAW, Manager.**

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